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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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BULL'S EYE

SHOTS SENT INTO THE CENTER OF THE CAPITALIST TARGET.

Monarch Are Mere Mortals After All—"Individualism" and Paternalism Again—Bryan Evidently Sees a Light—Legislators Swift in "Morality," Slow in Protecting Labor.

"Distance lends enchantment to view" is the thought that forces itself to the mind of him who reads the London "Justice" of January 9. This organ of the British Social Democratic party runs over with love and affection for the far away American Socialist party, which is essentially a "Liberal Labor" affair, and runs over with kicks and knocks at the nearby British Labour Party, which, being essentially a Liberal Labor concern, "Justice" dubs the "Lib-Labs." Distance seems to lend to far away "Lib-Labs" an enchantment that proximity deprives the nearby article of.

If, indeed, what is not at all unlikely, the reports are true that little Pu Yi, the infant Emperor of China, is stricken with the small pox, the riddle is solved as to what the mission of Pu Yi is in the scheme of modern society. The mission is to demonstrate that the human race is ONE; and thus smash all existing mystifications of trappings and legal fictions concerning holiness in office.

Is it an instance of false pretence, Taft's trip to the Isthmus "to inspect the Canal"? Is it an insult to common intelligence to announce that the President-elect sets out to inspect a work of engineering which he understands as much about as a cat does about logarithms? No! The purpose is neither. It is, in fact, a homage, of the sort that even the Czar's regime finds itself compelled to render to that awakening public opinion which condemns sinecures. The Czar going off on a trip of inspection of the Russian fleet, before it sailed to ruin in the Sea of Japan, and Taft, off on a trip of inspection of the Canal (before that bubble collapses?)—these be but efforts by do-nothings to justify their salaries.

Peace sentimentalists are throwing fits over the decision of Congress to build two new battleships, with prospects of more. The sentimentalists are charging Congress with bloodthirstiness. Congress is not bloodthirsty, at least not this once. The battleships are not meant to kill; far otherwise, and to the contrary. The battleships are meant to promote life—the lives of the whipper-snapper scions of the capitalist class's hangers-on who are to be "taken care" of, like private secretary Loeb, by appointments to cadetships, midshipmanships, admiralships, etc.

Three rousing cheers for the Fiat Automobile Company. In one short letter, of not more than sixteen lines, that company does the work that hundreds of Socialist Labor Party lines, devoted to proving that capitalism is a paternalism which keeps the working class in a state of tutelage, could not have begun to do. The company states expressly that 15,000 workingmen depend upon it in Detroit. A wonderful democracy and individuality-promoting system that is that leaves thousands in a state of utter dependence upon one or half dozen.

A tallow candle seems to have shed, or begun to shed, its flickering rays into the caverns of Bryan's cranium. The flickering rays begin, or seem to begin to clear up "The Mystery of 1908." Bryan is pushing through the Legislature of Nebraska a bill looking to the punishment of employers who threaten to shut down if a certain candidate for office is defeated. Bryan is learning, very slowly, 'tis true, but learning all the same.

Dr. Charlotte Abbey may or may not be a good physician. If she is she had better stick to drugs and pills, and leave sociology alone. Dr. Abbey is the lady who has taken the war path against the "Order of Fifteen" in the University of Pennsylvania. The "Order of Fifteen" may be all the vile things that the Dr. claims. Yet her reasoning is false when she argues: "If a corps of young men, such as the University produces, is to be tainted by the vicious theories of the Order of Fifteen, then what hope is there for the lower classes?" By "lower classes" of course is meant the working class. The moral taints of the "upper" never affect the "lower" class. Between the two slum extremes of society ,the working class remains pure.

686 grateful bankers met on January 25th at the Waldorf, N. Y., and gratefully toasted J. P. Morgan for the services rendered to them in the panic, when, to the rescue of them, who were responsible for the panic, Morgan rushed with a helping hand, while the hundreds of thousands of workingmen, whom the panic left breadless, were left Morganless. Let nevermore the saying of the cynic be heard that "gratitude is the virtue of the donkey."

Strictly in line with tube-making end of the Steel Trust Flagler's scheme to strip the legislature of the power to legislate, beginning with taking from the politicians the power to frame a tariff and leaving that power with the private capitalists—strictly in line with that is the opinion of Elihu Root, the Senator-elect of N. Y. State, that he objects to the innovation of Federal Senators being elected by the people.

Congressman Henry T. Rainey of Illinois was only fractionally right when he said in the debate of January 26 on the Panama Canal: "We have already started in the direction of the rocks upon which the French companies were wrecked." Congressman Rainey, as a Democrat, seems to suffer of the Democratic ailment known as "hind sight." Like his party, he sees things only after they have passed. It is not now that we have started "in the direction of the rocks upon which the French companies were wrecked." We started in the direction of those slime-and-corruption-decked rocks the very instant the Spooner law was violated by the Executive, with the consent of Congress, and $40,000,000 was paid for the rubbish of the French company's property. 'Twas then "we started"—ever since we have been bumping against and upon the said rocks.

It is with a sense of great relief that the militants in the Movement will read in "The Federationist" for February a statement by Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison that: "We have not asked, and will not ask for clemency" against Judge Wright's sentence.—For that much, praise!

Some people wonder how it happens that the bulk of the German Social Democrats are lost to the Movement upon their arrival in America. The riddle is plain. The "New Yorker Volkszeitung" of January the 25th, for instance, states in an editorial: "In America the Social Question is far from being the burning Question that it is in Europe, as shown once more by the recent national elections"!!! The German coming from Germany, believing the "Volkszeitung" and such other alleged Socialist German dailies to be Socialist papers, and reading such Timbuctoo trash in them, drops away utterly disorientalized, and remains away, usually a reader of some frank capitalist German paper, until he learns enough English to begin to know what is up in the land; and then, having been twisted wrong at the start by the ignoramus German alleged Socialist papers, which he soon discovers to be merely business sheets, he becomes a prey to reform movements.

The Rev. Charles F. Aked, chimney sweep of the Standard Oil conscience, blamed, at the dinner of the Industrial Christian Alliance,—threw the blame for the "existing unrest and dangers"—threw the blame for that, not upon the Standard Oil class which suctions up the wealth of the land,—threw the blame upon the Street Cleaning Department for not paying its employes more promptly!—Let us pray.

Our own Kansas Carrie Nation, now in London, may, or may not be a freak; she may, or may not be a notoriety seeker with an eye to the main chance; all the same, Carrie has occasionally a brilliant philosophical sally. Of this nature is her observation upon receiving a volley of abusive letters—"the devil must be hard hit sure or he wouldn't be so angry."

Woe is us, if the tidings from Alaska be true. If a ledge of gold quartz twenty miles long has really been discovered in the Tanana Valley there will be such a fresh deluge of gold that prices will bound up, crazy speculation will take a fresh leap, and another crisis will be upon us before we have quite recovered from the effects of the one in which the workers are now stewing. Under the present system, what otherwise would be blessings become curses.

New York's supremely moral legislators have attested the supremeness of their morality by accepting, without the preliminary of an "Investigating Committee," a bill making adultery a felony, and by simultaneously appointing a committee to "investigate" the question of employers' liability, before drafting a bill on the subject.—What swiftness of action does the "moral sentiment" impart to the moralists!

"La Follette's"—the promised weekly paper of Senator La Follette—has appeared, published in Madison, Wis., and true to its promise. Senator La Follette is not hampered by "Senatorial courtesy," nor any of the other and several cobwebs that tradition has wound around the tongue and pen of our national legislators, Senators in particular. "La Follette's" has started decidedly "discourteous." The country can only gain by the inside information such "discourtesy" will convey.

The Lincoln Trust Co. of New York city, having closed its doors in the faces of several hundred depositors in October a year ago, and later with much difficulty opened them again, has now under way a new scheme for replenishing its frayed-out finances. Over the signature of a Major-General of the U. S. Army it is trafficking upon the honored name of Lincoln to solicit funds for a Lincoln Memorial University, somewhere in the back woods of Tennessee, of which funds it, the frayed-out Trust Company, is to be the repository.

Prison officials are letting out a valuable piece of information. The inmates of their establishments consist of bankers, doctors, ministers, literatti, etc., and hoboes, sneaks, burglars, etc. In other words, the two extremes of society, the elite and the slums, both of which live upon the working class, are the jailbirds, with the working class conspicuously absent.

If Congressman Julius Kahn is not yet a member of the so-called Socialist party, he surely is taking long strides to qualify himself as such, and to be speedily elevated to the rank of National Committeeman. He is loudly denouncing, almost in the very language of National Committeeman Guy Miller, "the hordes from the Orient." There is hope for Julius, he may yet graduate up to the full inches of Guy, whose full rounded sentence is "the hordes of Europe and Asia."

The real estate interests of Paterson may begin to breathe easier. The manufacturing city of Dayton bids fair to outstrip Paterson in grewsome murders, especially of young factory girls. Within three years three young working girls have been assaulted and killed. The latest victim was Mary Forschner last week. There are not enough negroes in Dayton to throw upon them the blame for the brutality of capitalist brats. The "fair name" of Dayton now runs a close second with the "fair name" of Paterson.

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-:- THE REELFOOT LAKE CATASTROPHE -:-

Sometimes mountains heave and bring forth a mouse; other times molehills heave and bring forth an elephant.

He who looks at the recent Tennessee trials and conviction of the Reelfoot Lake fishermen who murdered Capt. Rankin, the agent of the Tennessee Land Company which claimed exclusive property rights to the lake—he who looks upon that as a case of "vindication of Law and Order" contemplates a mountain heaving and bringing forth a mouse. The murder was a plain case: its punishment should not be cause for surprise. Nevertheless, that fishermen's trial may be, should also be looked at from another angle of vision.

"Old Johnson," a fisherman of the neighborhood, giving to a reporter his version of the trouble explained:

"It's like this heah, stranger. God he put them red hills up theah. An' he put some of us poah folks that he didn't have no room for nowheah else up theah, too. An' then he saw that we couldn't make a livin' farmin', so he ordered an earthquake, an' the earthquake left a big hole. Next he filled the hole with watah an' put fish in it. Then he knew we could make a livin' between farmin' and fishin'. But along comes these rich men who don't have to make no livin', an' they tell us all that we must not fish in the lake any mo', cause they owns the lake an' the fish God put theah foh us. It jus' naturally ain't right, stranger; it ain't no justice."

"Old Johnson" is a choice specimen from a quarry that is priceless.

"Old Johnson" is not a slum specimen. Honesty characterizes every line on the physiognomy of his ignorance. His material interests can hardly be termed "class interests"; nevertheless, they are above the individual interests that are typical of the denizen of the slum, whose "interests" are cheating, consequently whose living must be drawn from the workers. "Old Johnson" is a worker; he is a producer. He can not live but as he produces. Material conditions, natural and social, determine production; they, consequently, reflect a theory adapted to them. "Old Johnson's" material and social conditions determined not only his theology, they determined also his theory of geology, his theory of biology and his theory of ethics.

Six fishermen were convicted of murder. Who can doubt that they acted upon the identical theories that material and social conditions reflected in the brain of "Old Johnson"? They committed a criminal act, no doubt. But what of that Social System, which, by creating such material and social conditions, begot these men's acts? When these six men shall have hanged, there will have been seven murders committed—theirs and Capt. Rankin's—Capitalist Society the actual murderer.

The Reelfoot Lake affair is a veritable catastrophe—all about some paltry fish. A mole hill heaved, and brought forth a gigantic elephant.

IMPEACH JUDGE WRIGHT

HIS SENTENCE OF GOMPERS, MITCHELL AND MORRISON IS ILLEGAL, AND CALLS FOR IT.

Stirring Address Delivered by Daniel De Leon on the Recent Buck Stove Case—History of the Injunction as an Instrument of Usurpation Reviewed—Constitution Gives Courts No Right to Legislate—The False Veil of "Sanctity" Must Be Torn Off, and Law Breaking Justices Impeached.

One of the most successful of Section New York, S. L. P.'s, winter course of lectures was delivered in Arlington Hall, New York City, on Wednesday night, January 27. Daniel De Leon spoke on "Judge Wright's Sentence of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison."

The large hall was packed and the audience intently followed the eloquent and instructive presentation of the subject, in the course of which De Leon showed that Judge Wright's act was illegal and that he should be impeached therefor.

De Leon began by reading a quotation from Poe to the effect that any argument was easy of comprehension if approached by the proper gradations which the subject demands.

"Judge Wright's decision is not a bolt out of a clear sky," he then declared. "It is grafted upon Judge Gould's injunction order, which in turn was grafted upon the conduct or certain A. F. of L. organizations.

"Judge Wright sentenced three men to various terms of imprisonment for contempt of an injunction order. Going back to the facts, with that habit so disagreeable to our foes, we come to a document from which there can be no appeal, namely, Judge Wright's decision in full, published by the Buck Stove Co., and sworn to by the A. F. of L."

Mr. Van Cleave had a store factory in St. Louis, the Buck Stove and Range Co., the speaker hastily summarized. Most of its 600 employes were members of the A. F. of L. The Van Cleave factory was an open shop, working ten hours a day. A number of the employes were members of the Metal Polishers' and Buffers' International. This union had a contract with the National Stove Founders' Defence Association, of which Mr. Van Cleave was again a member, to the effect that neither side should suspend operations in any dispute, pending the decision of a referee.

A year or two ago the metal polishers began to cut their ten-hour work day short by from half an hour to an hour and a half. Van Cleave ordered them to cease the practice. The next day the men stopped work early again. A member was discharged. A second and a third day this occurred; the metal polishers then struck. Presently the whole shop struck. They set pickets. Van Cleave secured non-union or scab labor. The strike being lost, a boycott commenced.

The A. F. of L. "Federationist" and the Metal Polishers' "Journal" both published notice to the world to the effect that Van Cleave's was a scab shop because he had broken his contract. That was untrue. The only contract broken was the one the metal polishers broke.

But Van Cleave began to get letters from stove dealers all over the country telling him they could not take his stoves as long as the boycott was on. Hot water and stones from unexpected quarters greeted rash would-be purchasers of Van Cleave's stoves. Yet all this tremendous and well concerted effort was exerted for merely the nine-and-a-half hour day. Had the men demanded more, they would have enlisted much more sympathy.

When Van Cleave had facts enough, he appeared before Judge Gould, who thereupon issued his injunction order, forbidding the men to take any action against the purchasers of the Buck stove or even to mention the name of the firm in connection with the "unfair list." It was absurd to forbid a publication from giving the news of the boycott. But the absurdity having been committed, the A. F. of L. decided to circumvent the decision. So they declared "We have been enjoined from mentioning the fact that there is a boycott," etc.

De Leon then sketched the rise of the injunction in English jurisprudence, beginning in the days of Richard II. The whole War of the Roses was an attempt to break through the growing power of the injunction. The injunction came from the equity courts of England as a method to obtain, from those it was aimed at, a quicker aquiescence than was possible under the common law. It was a measure of usurpation; it put the whole force of the law upon the side of one party.

"An injunction," continued the speaker, "has to-day but one effect—to lame the arm of the combined workers against the employer. An injunction has for its purpose to substitute a new wrong which was not committed, for an alleged wrong the court was unable to cope with. For instance, there is no law in any state which would make the Van Cleave boycott illegal; yet it was an act Van Cleave did not like. The throwings of stones were trivial breaches of the peace, and should have been tried in the police courts. The boycott acts were all trivial. But the object of the injunction was to surreptitiously substitute for these trivial offences an entirely new offence—the disobedience of the court's order. Now, an act may be perfectly legal; but if an injunction be gotten out against it, one may be put in prison for committing it. Hence in effect the injunction is a scheme to give the judges the power to make law. It is a scheme by which the judges usurp powers not given them by the constitution—power of legislation. Every judge who issues an injunction is violating his oath of office, and should be impeached. I was amazed, upon Judge Wright's decision, not to see mass meetings rise all over the country, demanding his impeachment.

"If a person is punished for an act committed before the law which forbids it was passed, that law is called 'ex post facto.' It is the most tyrannical sort of legislation. The constitution of the United States forbids it, and no civilized country permits it. The injunction creates 'ex post facto' law. A system of jurisprudence that can allow a court to enact a law and render it retroactive is not worthy of a civilized government, and a people that submits to it is not worthy of freedom.

"To proceed to Judge Wright's decision, the only thing that came before him was the question of whether Judge Gould's injunction had been violated. Gompers and the rest admitted they had violated it. Judge Wright's action in reviewing the entire case showed that he felt the need to buttress up what he intended to do. He went extensively into the history of the case to raise dust. The fact that he raised a cloud shows he knew that his action was wrongful. It was illegal, and calls for his impeachment.

"What does it all mean? One theory is that the capitalist class is going into industrial 'horticulture.' The craft union is a rose the capitalist loves; but it has thorns which prick. The capitalist class is trying to prune away these thorns. Then we will have only nice unions, beautiful unions, which will act as buttresses for the capitalist class against the social revolution. They want to have the full rose without its pricks.

"Another theory is that the government is manufacturing martyrs, as the Russian government is doing, to lead astray the people. It is quite possible that the capitalist class here is thinking it is about time to manufacture a few martyrs. Can it be that Mr. Gompers is also to be a martyr? Maybe, and maybe not.

"To sum up: Judge Wright's decision shows that the capitalist system has come to the end of its tether. The issuing of injunctions is an illegal act, and the punishing of people for violating them is an aggravation of it. To forbid the issuance of news is an absurdity, and when absurdity begins to be law, it means the end of law."

Many questions were asked, in the course of answering which De Leon again and again emphasized the fact that the only protest worth while was a call for the impeachment of Judges Wright and Gould.

TROUBLE FOR MONTANA LABOR?

State's Governor Quietly Storing up Firearms.

Helena, Mont., January 28.—Through information given out here it develops that the Governor of the State has been quietly procuring a quantity of firearms the purpose of which is not known. The information leaked out through a search that is being made by the police officials of South Bend, Ind., for men who stole a number of revolvers, rifles and other firearms from some freight cars on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, a part of the New York Central system.

D. R. Rapineau, superintendent of police of the Lake Shore road, in asking the South Bend officials for aid in locating those who made off with the property stated that the weapons were consigned to Montana's Governor.

Much secrecy is being maintained regarding the use to which these guns are to be put. Can it be that Montana capitalists are planning a coup upon the labor unions?

FIGHT FOR CHILD LABOR.

North Carolina Cotton Bosses Say New Law Would "Ruin" Them.

Raleigh, N. C., February 1.—A large delegation of cotton mill owners and representatives of other manufacturing enterprises is effected to appear soon before the Legislature's Committtee on Manufactures. A new and only semi-thorough anti-child labor law which these operators of manufacturing interests declare to be "dangerous" in the extreme, stating that its enactment would so cripple some classes of manufacturing, textile mills especially, that only the stronger companies would be able to survive, is the cause of their action.

Among the few things the bill does it increases the age limit of the present law and makes 14 years the minimum age at which any child may be employed in a factory for day work alone. No child under 16 and no woman can work at night under this bill. There are other mildly radical provisions.

FIGHT FOR BOSSES

DENVER PAINTERS LINED UP FOR COMBINE.

Master Decorators Use Union to Beat Down Independent Contractors—Small Employers Will Start Proceedings—Leaders Stand Idly by.

Denver, Colo., January 25.—There is complete "harmony" between boss and workingman in the painting business here. That is, there is an agreement between the master painters and the craftsmen to smash up independent concerns which are not in the Master Decorators' Association. The union of Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators are helping their big "brothers" to smite the smaller ones. That, of course, proves the brotherhood of capital and labor, according to the American Federation's dogma.

But the independents don't seem to appreciate this brotherly spirit. They are on the warpath to break it up and try to create disaster where there has been peace. Trust busting proceedings will be started in the state courts to dissolve the alliance between the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers and the Master Painters and Decorators' Association.

The action is to be presented by independent contractors who say that since they have refused to become a party to the agreement or have refused to give $2 quarterly for a working card they have been threatened with ruin by envoys of the masters' and journeymen's organizations.

They claim that their men, who are being paid the union scale and work union hours, are harassed until they leave the employ of the independents. "Union conditions don't seem to be enough for this labor organization," said one of these outside contractors. "The union sees fit to take up the burdens of the combination of employers and help them fight their business affairs."

It is claimed that agents of the parties to the alliance use their best efforts to take away future contracts from independents by visiting the people who are to have work done and telling them that union men will never be permitted to finish the job and advising them to rescind the contract.

Six union men working for L. B. Tilley on a painting contract at the Kistler apartments on Sherman, between Eleventh and Twelfth, quit work Friday after having been induced to do so by agents of the masters and journeymen, so Tilley says.

When the independents would not join the alliance between the union and masters they were notified that they would have to take out quarterly cards, for which they would have to pay $2, and apply for them in person to the "conference committee" of the two organizations. Tilley sent his foreman around with the $2, but he was refused the card, and after the union discussed the matter for two hours it was decided to ask the men to quit working for him.

The union men do not realize, at least they show no signs, that the master bosses are simply using them for a selfish purpose, and that these same employers, or any employers, for that matter, will never help labor in its efforts to gain improved conditions. Their business agents are wise, but they do not care so long as their easy jobs are not in jeopardy. The rank and file is there to be used as "goods" the same as a politician uses the "goods" he trades upon, for private purposes.

WESTERN FEDERATION SEEKS DAMAGES.

Bills Are Introduced in the Colorado Legislature to Pay Claims.

Denver, Colo., January 19.—Claims of the Western Federation of Miners against the state, aggregating with interest since 1904, the sum of $65,000 are being presented in the form of bills in the house. Yesterday three bills by Metz, Bellesfield and Rubin, for appropriating respectfully $19,880, $6,000 and $4,000 were introduced. These bills cover the claims arising out of the looting of the miners' store at Victor, the damage to Miners' hall and rent for occupancy of the hall by the national guard during the Cripple Creek strike.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

THE POUREN CASE

RUDOWITZ DECISION GIVES IT POWERFUL HELP.

Still Defence Committee Feels It Is Not Yet Out of the Woods—Continuous and Illegal Extension of Time for Czar's Attorneys Bodes No Good—Alleged Anti-Pouren "Affidavits" Branded as Frauds.

The Executive Committee of the Pouren Conference met Jan. 26, at 230 East Broadway, New York. The members were greatly elated over the news of the State Department's decision to refuse the surrender of Rudowitz, whose extradition had been demanded by Russia. It was taken for granted that, if this refusal was based on the political character of the offenses charged, the extradition of Jan Pouren must be covered by similar considerations.

In the latter case a very irritating development has occurred, and the Committee has authorized Moses Oppenheimer, the chairman of its sub-committee on Co-operation and Publicity, to issue the following statement:

On the 22nd of January counsel for Russia appeared before Commissioner Hitchcock making a formal demand for an additional sixty days' time to be given to the Russian Government for procuring and presenting evidence in rebuttal. This demand is not based on any legal claim counsel might have, but is moved as a matter of favor. At the same time there appeared before the Commissioner a United States District Attorney, who stated that he came at the request of the State Department, where the Embassy of Russia had applied for the good offices of the Department in backing up the request for the additional time. The Assistant District Attorney stated that the State Department hoped that the Commissioner, in his judicial discretion, might find it possible to grant the request in the interests of justice.

The motion is based on a lengthy affidavit of the Russian Consul General, reviewing the history of the case in detail from January 9, 1908, when Pouren was taken into custody. It seems that a copy of this affidavit served as the basis for the Embassy's request in Washington. It is very characteristic that this official Russian document suppresses deliberately two vital facts, viz: That copies of the affidavits containing the substance of the new evidence which was offered in the proceedings before Commissioner Hitchcock were furnished to the Russian Embassy in Washington by Secretary Root's orders as early as February 13th of last year, asd were also in the possesion of the Russian attorneys. That thereafter counsel for Russia was fully informed as to the nature and character of the evidence to be offered by the defence and that more than three and a half months have elapsed since, surely time enough for Russia to put in affidavits in rebuttal if it had any.

The second fact suppressed in the affidavit is that there exists a formal stipulations between counsel to the effect that counsel for Russia accepts the proceedings before Commissioner Shields as part of the record in the new case, and, in consideration thereof, counsel for the defence agreed to give opposing counsel an additional forty days' time for the purpose of procuring evidence in rebuttal. When these forty days had expired counsel for Russia stated that they had no affidavits in rebuttal to offer.

Meanwhile there appeared in the press a telegram dated St. Petersburg, January 25th, manifestly inspired by the Russian Government, alleging that they had secured new evidence in the Pouren case as to the various murders he was alleged to have committed, and other acts of common felony. This despatch showed plainly the character of the evidence that Russia is preparing to spread on the record. It has not been procured in a way to have any value under our rules of evidence.

Although counsel for Pouren had requested the Commission to take such evidence in Russia in the presence of a representative appointed by them in St. Petersburg, no notice was served on their representative and the methods of gathering evidence were simply the usual methods of the Russian police, which can be of no more weight than confessions procured in medieval torture chambers.

The conditions in the Baltic Provinces where alleged witnesses have been trumped up are the natural conditions existing under a state of martial law, with executions galore and the White Terror of Cossack autocracy. If the State Department in Washington had been fully informed of the facts as stated it is inconceivable that it would have used its political influence in backing up the outrageous demands of the Russian Government, whose main purpose is to keep confined now for over a year without having violated any law or ordinance of this country.

It is to be hoped that the State Department, placed in the possession of the full facts, will immediately withdraw its recommendation to Commissioner Hitchcock so that the latter may decide according to his unbiased judgment as an upright Judge.

COME, JOIN IN THE FRAY.

By H. S. Carroll, Los Angeles, Cal.

Day by day it goes on, it goes on; the same old course, the same unremitting exploitation. Rain or shine it continues, blighting and blasting our hopes, our yearnings. At every turn we meet it and suffer under it. No alleviation, no recess, no relaxation. Incessantly we must toe the mark. Try to forget it for a while; seek for diversion, for anodyne, all is useless. It is an everpresent specter, and we are forced to look upon it and perpetually endure it. We would like to forget it for a while, yea, even we Socialists, but, cursed be, we are not allowed to do so.

It intrudes upon us, haunts us everywhere. Even in our sleep we subconsciously feel its presence. Sometimes if we do manage to forget it, for one delicious, fleeting moment, and arrange certain interesting plans, we suddenly remember we have reckoned without our host—that we are balked and inevitably bound to be balked by this hideous terror of economic slavery—this exploitation. And recognizing this, ever and anon, our wrath rises, our blood boils, and the intense passion to do away forever with this cursed exploiting system—cause of everything damnable to-day—surges up within us, and impels us irresistibly to put off everything else, to forego everything else, until this all-absorbing, primary matter is attended to and settled. Until then, fellow slaves, we shall have no opportunity to attend to any of the desirable things we long for.

The sweet and gracious things of life—ah, why bother uselessly about them; they are for us unattainable to-day, beyond our reach. Time for culture, for more thorough development, there is not. So we must reluctantly adjourn our engrossing studies and higher desires till the day of economic redemption, and "scorn delights and live laborious days"; get into armor, and of necessity resolve not to lay it aside till the battle is won.

We are called from our repose, our quiet hours of intellectual pleasure and studies, and commanded by the dire necessity of things to engage relentlessly and incessantly in the campaign of the class conflict. We are apt to forget that there is no truce in this strife, that the conditions of our economic life will not permit of us holding a truce. Therefore, this stubborn fact confronting us, let us swear the oath with grim determination that we will know no respite, count no travail weary, till we have laid low for all time this enemy of all that makes life worth the living.

On with the work, the arduous work, the delivering of the Message of Socialism that the Socialist Labor Party is appointed to do. Spread broadcast the Party Press, the Party literature, so admirable, so sound, so truly enlightening and educational. We must most diligently avail ourselves of this peerless weapon, and with it strike off the blinders from the eyes of our fellow slaves and thus cause them to line up with us in battle array on the civilized plane of political action, and in the shops, the factories, the fields and the mines, marshalled there to take and hold in perpetuity.

Hark! the trumpet calls to action! On duty everybody, everywhere!

UNITY

An Address by DANIEL DE LEON

THE QUESTION OF SOCIALIST UNITY IS TO THE FORE AND THIS PAMPHLET SHOULD BE READ BY ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN BRINGING IT ABOUT. : : : : :

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CHEAP LABOR

Statistics Show That American Worker Is Really Cheapest Because He Produces Greatest Values.

Something may be said for the contention that protection is needed by the American laborer against the strain of speeding up and the long hours of work. As a proof of the manner in which human flesh and blood is being ground up in American mills, and as proof that Blaine was right when he said that the actual labor cost of American products is less, on account of the superior effectiveness of American labor, than that of the products of any other nation, the estimate of the annual product of the workers of different nations made by William G. Clark in the "Engineering Magazine" for May, 1904, is well worthy of consideration.

According to this estimate, the year's output of a wage earner is worth in this country, $2,450 per year. The Yankee workman's nearest competitor, the Canadian, produces $1,455 per year; the Australian, $900; the French wage worker, $640; the much-dreaded "pauper" worker of the United Kingdom, $556; and the German, $460.

As to labor it would seem that the American trust may well hold its own with other nations, its most active competitors among which have to use labor which is only from one-fifth to a little more than one-third as effective as ours. Conceding that the American laborer gets more for the day's work, he is still a cheaper workman, measured in what he does, than any of them.—La Follette's Weekly Magazine.

WHACKS R. R. MAGNATES SOME

Newly Elected Kansas Senator Mentions Some "Directing Genius" Exercised.

Topeka, Kans., January 28.—After Joseph L. Bristow was elected United States Senator from Kansas, yesterday, he spoke to the members of the House and Senate in joint session and declared that E. H. Harriman, George J. Gould, James Stillman and Mortimer L. Schiff ought to be imprisoned for looting the Chicago and Alton Railroad. After outlining the manner in which they had obtained the road, Bristow said:

"The laws of our country should regard the financial methods employed in the Alton case as criminal, and the men who are guilty of such high-handed operations should face imprisonment for their crimes. Yet to-day these captains of high finance are making a determined effort to prevent the enactment of legislation that will take from them their opportunities for plunder, and to do this they buy or subsidize newspapers, employ able attorneys to look after their political interests, and by false representation try to organize their employes into political associations that will be obedient to their demands. They seek to destroy every man in public life who is not subservient to their wishes. They are especially interested in the control of the United States Senate and the Federal judiciary. Probably more interested in the Senate, because through it they have frequently been able to control the selection of federal judges."

"The People"

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THOUGHTS AND THINGS

By H. S. K.

> Nothing is sacred now but villany.
> —Pope.

> Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor.
> —I. W. W. Preamble.

Magnificent in conception, in harmony with Socialist philosophy, and practical withal. But in the minds of pygmies see to what it has come—petty thievery!

A Rob Roy riding out to despoil the nobles arouses some admiration. He did not urge his followers to do the despoiling and himself skulk in hiding. He at least had the courage of his conviction:

"That they should take who have the
power,
And they should keep who can."

Mentally and morally bankrupt 'tis in vain that the Nappy-Trauty slummists attempt to clothe their nakedness with odds and ends stolen from Socialism.

Their Limbus Fatuorum, or Fools' Paradise, will soon cease to resound to their vanities and nonsense. The workers are on to them.

"He that toucheth pitch shall be defiled therewith."

The capitalist class is playing the part of iconoclast among the fetiches of pure and simple unionism. The boycott's head is caved in, the strike killed, and free speech throttled.

A dangerous business this, Messrs. Capitalists. You are forcing on the workers the issue: absolute Freedom or absolute Slavery.

If Gompers would only beg for a pardon now it would please the ruling class mightily—and be the end of Gompers, so far as the workers are concerned.

The S. P. "Call" is an "enterprising" paper. It should get a lot of real estate advertising from Bronx and Brooklyn landlord interests as a reward for its quest of the "lost transfer."

To read the "Call" these days one would think that the only fly in the ointment of the workers' happiness is the discomforts of overcrowded street car travel that he must undergo twice a day. The half hour's travel morning and night is certainly no pleasure, but its discomforts are not a marker to the conditions which must be submitted to in the shop for eight, ten, twelve or more hours a day.

The "Call's" "muck-raking" is belated—two years at least.

By the way, wonder why it is the "Call' don't publish the grand total of its Sustaining Fund? Can it be that the figures are so small it is ashamed of them, or so great it is afraid of them?

Probably recognition of the lack an American Burke's Peerage led the World's Almanac to attempt to fill the bill. Anyway there we find the family trees of the American multi-millionaires: the Vanderbilts, Goulds, Astors, Rockefellers, Morgans, Mackays, Havemeyers, and others.

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The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

THE POOR MAN'S "HOME"

By Charles Lamb.

Homes there are, we are sure that are no homes; the home of the very poor man. Crowded places of cheap entertainment, and the benches of ale-houses, if they could speak, might bear mournful testimony to the first. To them the very poor man resorts for an image of the home which he cannot find at home. For a starved grate, and a scanty firing, that is not enough to keep alive the natural heat in the fingers of so many shivering children with their mother, he finds in the depths of winter always a blazing hearth, and a hob to warm his pittance of beer by. Instead of the clamors of a wife, made gaunt by famishing, he meets with a cheerful attendance beyond the merits of the trifle which he can afford to spend.

He has companions which his home denies him; for the very poor man has visitors. He can look into the goings on the world, and speak a little to politics. At home there are no politics stirring but the domestic. All interests, real or imaginary, all topics that should expand the mind of man and connect him to a sympathy with general existence, are crushed in the absorbing consideration of food to be obtained for the family. Beyond the price of bread, news is senseless and impertinent.

At home there is no larder. Here there is at least a show of plenty; and while he cooks his lean scrap of butcher's meat before the common bars, or munches his humbler cold viands, his relishing bread and cheese with an onion, in a corner, where no one reflects upon his poverty, he has a sight of the substantial joint providing for the landlord and his family. He takes an interest in the dressing of it, and while he assists in removing the trivet from the fire, he feels that there is such a thing as beef and cabbage, which he was beginning to forget at home. All this while he deserts his wife and children. But what wife, and what children? Prosperous men, who object to this desertion, image to themselves some clean, contented family like that which they go to.

But look at the countenance of the poor wives who follow and persecute their good man to the door of the public house, which he is about to enter, when something like shame would restrain him, if stronger misery did not induce him to pass the threshold. That face, ground by want, in which every cheerful, every conversable lineament has been long effaced by misery,—is that a face to stay at home with? is it more a woman, or a wild-cat? Alas! it is the face of the wife of his youth, that once smiled upon him. It can smile no longer. What comforts can it share? what burdens can it lighten?

Oh, 'tis a fine thing to talk of the humble meal shared together! But what if there be no bread in the cupboard? The innocent prattle of his children takes out the sting of a man's poverty. But the children of the very poor do not prattle. It is none of the least frightful features in that condition, that there is no childishness in its dwellings. Poor people, said a sensible old nurse to us once, do not bring up their children; they drag them up. The little careless darling of the wealthier nursery, in their hovel is transformed betimes into a premature reflecting person.

No one has time to dandle it, no one thinks it worth while to coax it, to soothe it, to toss it up and down, to humor it. There is none to kiss away its tears. If it cries, it can only be beaten. It has been prettily said, that "a babe is fed with milk and praise." But the ailment of this poor babe was thin, unnourishing; the return to its little baby-tricks, and efforts to engage attention, bitter, ceaseless objurgation. It never had a toy, or knew what a coral meant. It grew up without the lullaby of nurses; it was a stranger to the patient fondle, the hushing caress, the attracting novelty, the costlier plaything, or the cheaper off-hand contrivance to divert the child; the prattled nonsense (best sense to it), the wise impertinences, the wholesome lies, the apt story interposed, that puts a stop to present sufferings, and awakens the passions of young wonder.

It was never sung to,—no one ever told to it a tale of the nursery. It was dragged up, to live or to die as it happened. It had no young dreams. It broke at once into the iron realities of life. A child exists not for the very poor as any object of dalliance; it is only another mouth to be fed, a pair of little hands to be betimes inured to labor. It is the rival, till it can be the co-operator for food with the parent. It is never his mirth, his diversion, his solace; it never makes him young again, with recalling his younger times. The children of the very poor have no young times. It makes the very heart bleed to overhear the casual street-talk between a poor woman and her little girl, a woman of the better sort of poor, in a condition rather above the squalid beings which we have been contemplating.

It is not of toys, of nursery books, of summer holidays (fitting that age); of the promised sight, or play; of praised sufficiency at school. It is of mangling and clear-starching, of the price of coals, or of potatoes. The questions of the child, that should be the very outpourings of curiosity in idleness, are marked with forecast and melancholy providence. It has come to be a woman—before it was a child. It has learned to go to market, it chaffers, it haggles, it envies, it murmurs; it is knowing, acute, sharpened; it never prattles. Had we not reason to say, that the home of the very poor is no home?

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Eugene Sue wrote a romance, which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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Headquarters Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 1366 Ontario avenue, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1414 Race street. General Committee meets every second and night.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

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Chicago, Illinois. — The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, s.-e. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women cordially invited.

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All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

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THE PLUTOCRACY

A Mere Handful of Men Who Hold the Nation by the Throat.

What is this American Plutocracy that has such power that it controls industry, dictates elections, creates panics at will, runs the courts, the navy and army, the churches, the police and the press? It is only a handful of men but in this handful of men is vested practically all the wealth of the country.

Some years ago Chauncey M. Depew, then a leading light of the Plutocracy, said: "Fifty men in these United States have it in their power, by reason of the wealth which they control, to come together within twenty-four hours, and arrive at an understanding by which every wheel of trade and commerce may be stopped from revolving, every avenue of trade blocked, and every electric key struck dumb. Those fifty men can paralyze the whole country, for they can control the circulation of the currency and create panic whenever they will."

No less startling than the statement itself is the audacity of its utterance by a plutocratic lackey. Think of it, a nation of eighty millions of people in the grip of fifty men, nay less than fifty men!

Sixty years ago such a thing as a millionaire was unknown and probably undreamed of. To-day there are about 20,000 millionaires, and among them the man with one million is a nobody.

John D. Rockefeller heads the list with $600,000,000; his brother, William, has $100,000,000; J. Pierpont Morgan is good for $150,000,000; W. A. Clark, the Copper King, $100,000,000; H. H. Rogers of Standard Oil fame, $100,000,000; W. K. Vanderbilt, $100,000,000; John Jacob Astor, $100,000,000; Frederick Weyerhauser, the lumber king, $100,000,000. Then there is H. C. Frick, Henry M. Flagler, Andrew Carnegie, J. J. Hill, E. H. Harriman and others, whose wealth is measured by figures running from fifty to one hundred millions.

Probably twenty-five men, and even a much smaller number could exercise the power that Depew spoke of. William Windom, who was one time Secretary of the Treasury, once said that in this country are four men who possessed and frequently exercised powers which neither Congress nor any State Legislature would dare to exert. If their power is questioned or complaint made, said Windom, they coolly ask: "What are you going to do about it?"

In the past two years we have seen the exercise of power by the plutocracy, which, while ruining what competitors it had, and adding millions to its own wealth, threw millions of men, women and children into the streets to starve.

There is no limit to such power as this, and, long as the working class are unorganized, there will be little more than vain protest.

And yet, who will hold that the day will not quickly come when the workers will be organized in such manner as to cope with the situation? Who will hold, that once the way is made clear to them, the working class will allow the plutocracy to continue its power of life and death over the nation.

Militant Socialists, it is up to you to educate the workers. Let them know the way out. Tell them what is to be done, and organization, industrial and political, will follow. Then will be answered the question: "How long will the working class submit?" Push the propaganda! J. H.

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THOMAS PAINE.

The famous patriot, radical, philosophical, political, and deistical writer, Thomas Paine, was born at Thetford, Norfolk, Eng., January 29, 1737.

He left the grammar school of his native town when thirteen years of age, and took up his father's trade as staymaker, working at that for a time in London, Dover, and Sandwich, establishing himself in the latter place in 1759.

In 1762 he became an exciseman, was discharged in 1765 and returned to his trade. Although restored in the following year, he did not begin his duties until 1768.

In 1771 he married the daughter of a deceased tobacconist, and he kept his tobacco shop for some time.

He separated from his wife in 1774 and in the same year ,following the advice of Franklin, he came to America, arriving in Philadelphia in November.

Here he received the position of editor on the "Pennsylvania Magazine," and in March, 1775, his article entitled "African Slavery in America" was published in Bradford's "Pennsylvania Journal."

His celebrated pamphlet "Common Sense" (of which 120,000 copies were sold in three months) was published January 10, 1776, advocating therein independence and a republican government.

Of great value in keeping up the proper spirit of the army and the people was his pamphlet "The Crisis," published December 19, 1776.

In 1777 he was chosen secretary to the committee of foreign affairs, but was dismissed by Congress in 1779.

He successfully promoted a subscription for the relief of the distress in the army in 1780, and the University of Pennsylvania honored him with a degree in the same year.

In 1781 he visited France with Col. Laurens, to negotiate a loan for the Government, which resulted in their return to this country "with 2,500,000 livres in silver and a convoy of ships laden with clothing and military stores."

His services were rewarded by a grant of $3,000 from Congress; an estate from the State of New York; and £500 from Pennsylvania, thus relieving him from poverty.

He spent his leisure in making various experiments, one of which resulted in the invention of an iron bridge, which he exhibited before the Academy of Sciences in Paris when he visited France in 1787.

He also showed the same when visiting England where he was lionized by the party of Burke in London.

He was elected to the French National Convention as deputy for Calais in 1792, having become extremely popular in France through the publication of his vindication of the French Revolution, his "Rights of Man."

While seated in that body he was on the side of the Girondists ,and he advocated the banishment of the king to America, instead of his execution.

From December 28, 1793 to November 4, 1794, he was imprisoned in Luxembourg through the efforts of the Robespiere faction.

Just prior to his arrest he had begun writing his "Age of Reason," finishing the same while in prison, and publishing it immediately after his liberation.

He again took his seat in the convention and he lived with the family of James Monroe, then minister to France.

In 1802 he returned to America, landing at Baltimore October 30, where he was enthusiastically received as he also was in Washington, Philadelphia, and New York.

His deistic views as propounded in his "Age of Reason" unjustly cost him the esteem of many citizens, and his last years were spent, in comparative obscurity, on his estate at New Rochelle.

He died in New York, June 8, 1809, and was buried in New Rochelle. In 1819 his remains were removed to England, under the direction of Wm. Cobbett. A monument was erected to his memory at New Rochelle in 1839.

Paine will live on for all time as one of the world's master minds and as one whose service to the American Revolution cannot be overestimated. Unquestionably his pamphlet: "The Crisis" did more than all else to hold the army of the colonies intact, and to instill in them renewed vigor and determination which won them victory in the end.

Biographies have been written by Cobbett, Chalmers, Cheatham, Sherwin and Vale; the best, however, is that by Moncure D. Conway.

The following are extracts from his works:

"Literature is the tongue of the world."

"To do good is my religion."

"The sublime and the ridiculous are often so nearly related that it is difficult to class them separately. One step above the sublime makes the ridiculous; and one step above the ridiculous makes the sublime again."

"These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will in this crisis shrink from the service of his country; but he that stands it now deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have the consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph." (From "The Crisis.")

"A generous parent should say, 'If there must be trouble, let it be in my days, that my child may have peace.'"

"Of more worth is one honest man to society, than all the crowned ruffians that ever lived."

"The heart that feels not now is dead; the blood of his children will curse his cowardice who shrinks back at a time when a little might have saved the whole, and made them happy. I love the man that can smile in trouble, that can gather strength from distress, and grow brave by reflection. 'Tis the business of little minds to shrink; but he whose heart is firm, and whose conscience approves his conduct, will pursue his principles unto death."

CLEAR VOICES IN THE S. P.

S. P. Member, H. Weinstein, Urges Necessity of Organizing Industrially.

[Last week The People reprinted part of an article in "The Wage Slave," S. P. wherein the writer from Grand Rapids, Mich., criticized the weakness of the S. P. The below is also from a contribution in the same paper, and shows that light is going up in different quarters of the Socialist party.]

The discussion in the Wage Slave as to whether or not the capitalist class will submit to the decision of a Socialist ballot should make us get out of our dreams and get our thinking caps on. I would like to ask the comrades: When did the ruling class ever submit peacefully to the demands of the slave?

Did they submit on the passing of chattel slavery? Did they submit on the passing of Feudalism? And whether they will submit on the passing of capitalism is surely a question to consider.

We find that before the Civil War a vast majority of the people were against chattel slavery. Lincoln was elected President by a "whirlwind majority." All the humane sentiments were also on the side of the abolition of slavery. Every "idea" of truth and right and all that was certainly against slavery. Moreover it must be remembered that Lincoln was no abolitionist. His policy was very conservative, looking only, at most, to the restriction of the spread of slavery into new territories. Did the slave owners of the South submit peacefully?

Out here in Colorado, we workers voted for an eight-hour law by 40,000 majority. Did we get it? Here in Colorado where they vote the sheep on election day, as Philip Engels told me when he came back from Trinidad, and tell us what our vote will be two weeks from election day. And we will emancipate the workers by the ballot only, will we?

Will the capitalists submit? I answer, No and Yes. No; if we imitate the old parties and make Hip, Hip, Hooray, campaigns, burning red fire and shooting fireworks as I hear they did in Chicago, instead of educating and organizing the workers.

We must remember that we cannot go up against the Demo-Republicans Bass Drums.

Our work of organization and education must be done between campaigns when the red fire dies out and the workers get their heads together and find out where they are at.

The only condition under which the capitalist class will submit to the wage slave will be when they see that we have more might than simply the ballot. The ballot never enforced anything not even itself.

Let's organize the workers in the Mill, Mine, Factory, on the Industrial field. Away with dividing the workers. Let's organize so that we can back up our ballot with might. And might in this case spells right.

Yes, let the Proletariat unite Industrially, Politically and even secretly if they must to emancipate their class; then alone will the capitalist class submit.

$1.00 BOOKS.

Physical Basis of Mind and Morals, Fitch.
Socialism and Philosophy, Labriola.
Essays Materialistic Conception of History, Labriola.

GIRLS--BELIEVE IN YOUR EMPLOYER

HE KNOWS WHAT IS BEST FOR YOU IN EVERY WAY, AND BY HONORING HIM YOU WILL NEVER GO WRONG.

By Mildred Demith, New York.

In the "Woman's Home Companion" for February, Anna Steese Richardson gives some advice to working girls. It is splendid advice, and every girl ought to have it, keep it before her at the breakfast table, and sleep with it under her pillow. In fact there is no way the working girl could use this advice that it would not prove valuable.

Behold, for instance this one sentence: "Girls—Start out by believing in your employer."

Why, I do that every day, and you have no idea how successful it makes me.

I believe in my employer; indeed I do.

I believe that he is keeping a most careful watch over my morals, by seeing that I am busy from the moment I take off my wraps in the morning till half an hour after the gong rings at night. Nothing is so destructive of all uprightness as to have a few minutes' spare time.

For Satan finds some mischief yet
For idle hands to do,

you know; and my employer makes very sure Satan won't get me.

I believe that my employer hires me just out of pure philanthropy, because he does not want to see himself dressed poorly or his children taken from college. The disinterestedness of his motives is further proven by the fact that if business is bad and he has to retrench, he does not cut down on his son's canerushes, but takes a little off each of us girls in the store. We get so little anyway we hardly notice the difference, and besides, the charitable effort on our part develops character.

I believe that he worries night and day lest I be ruined by the gross vices of luxury and intemperance. In his care to guard me from these evils he carefully keeps from me four-fifths of the value of my week's work, and gives me only one-fifth of the new values my labor has created. I believe he is right, too because if I got all I produced, my horizon might expand, and I would become filled with a lot of unwomanly ideals, such as study, travel, or something else equally vicious.

I believe that he will promote me to a higher position and a higher salary just as soon as he finds out that even at the higher price I will yield him more gain out of my services than I do now. I do not mind this because giving is more blessed than receiving; and, as he is always careful to point out to me, if there is any wrongfulness in the arrangement, it is he who will have to suffer for it in the next world, not I. I am thankful for his care of me; and since he is willing to jeopardize his soul eternally by pocketing my surplus value, I should not begrudge him the little fleeting enjoyment of it in this world.

I believe also that without promotion he may raise my salary any time girls who work as hard as I do get scarce, and he thinks he would better hang on to those he has. To raise my pay before would only tend to make me proud of my ability, and might even lead me to feel independent, which is a bad state of mind for a working girl to get into. Any employer will tell you that an independent girl, who is always talking about her rights, demoralizes discipline, and doesn't do half the work she might if she pushed herself. Besides, some of them after a while get to thinking that they really have rights, and that their employers have duties to them. A general spread of such ideas would overturn society.

I believe he holds parasitism in abhorrence, and would sorely grieve to see me fall into that estate. He is a broadminded and capable overseer, and insists that each employe shall live up to the highest standards of speed and endurance. Hence I am sure that as soon as the labor market in my line gets a little fuller so that he can live up to his ideals, he will either cut my wages, or get some other girl to do the same or more work for a lesser pay.

I believe, in short, in my employer to the extent that I recognize him as a conscienceless, unscrupulous, hard-fisted exploiter of labor, who would sooner see a girl drop of exhaustion behind her counter than shorten her day by one half-hour or increase her pay by two cents' worth. I know he is in business for what he can make, and that he looks upon all us shop girls as so many sheep to be shorn or so many lemons to be bled; so many bent backs for him to scramble on to fortune over, and give a parting kick to as he clutches the ladder of success. That is how I believe in my employer, and it is all any working girl ought to believe in hers.

As to Anna Steese Richardson, blessings on the dear lady, how the capitalists must love the very scratch of her pen on paper, if she always writes such slush for us girls who work. But she is not alone in her class. Mountains upon mountains of that stuff are being written now, and it is a glorious testimonial to the way enlightened thought is penetrating the shop girls' ranks. Help along sisters, to the Industrial Revolution that's coming.

IN A COAL MINE.

There Death Ever Lurks at the Toiler's Elbow.

From the bottom of the shaft, if you look staright up, you can see a very blue star.

That is the daylight.

You will be lucky if you ever see it again.

Everywhere around are creeping mysteries. Death in a million forms seems to be lurking in the darkness. A loose stone from the roof; a snap of the steel hauling rope, curling round your neck, and strangling you; a sudden flash of flame and roar of exploding gas; a deadly silence in the workings: something gone wrong with the air; you are choking—suffocating.

You turn from the shaft to go into the "face," where the coal is still in bed. Horses, men and boys are going in with you. There may be a couple of hundred horses, and over a thousand human beings.

A mason's arch overhead protects you for a hundred yards or so inwards. Electric lights, blurred with the coal-dust, burn red and drowsily in the archway. The clatter and rattle of hauling engines and coal cars begin to be heard behind you.

The management are breathless to send up as nearly as possible, fifteen hundred or two thousand tons of black treasure before the eight hours are over.

Whence are they to get this enormous quantity of coal?

The horses, men, and boys crowding in through the narrow roads will have to answer the question.

When you begin to go in you see long, black tunnels, that seem to run into the eternal nowhere. It is worse than looking up the shaft. There is no daylight at the end of the darkness.

But there is treasure there, and you must dig it out by hard work.

The long string of swinging lamps, carried in the hands of the in-going men and boys soon breaks up into twos and threes.

Two lights turn down a still narrower roadway open a door turn once more, and father and son are in their stall.

Between them, they must send out six or seven tons towards making up the total thousands.

The man strips to the waist, if the place is normal. Most pits are "fiery" so far in. They are a mile and a half from the shaft now.

The boy stripped only to his shirt, joins his father.

"Get the bottom mandril," says the man, holding his lamp to the coal. Its black face shines under the light—shines and smiles, in spite of the rough treatment awaiting it.

The collier throws a friendly glance at it. To him the coal is a good friend who feeds the four or five children at home.

He scarcely ever thinks of the dangerous tricks it will sometimes play.

The pick is swinging. The coal is pulled out of its comfortable bed. The boy and man are straining arms and body and legs, carrying huge black lumps to the car. It is filled.

The horse with a singing driver, comes down with an empty. Out goes the full one to the shaft bottom. Three or four times the process is repeated.

"Time for a bit of grub!" says the collier.

Father and son squat in the dust and eat the bread and cheese they have brought in their tin box. The drink is cold tea, without sugar, or oatmeal and water. The dust and heat make a man drink a half gallon a day. He would drink a cask of it, if he dared.

Two or three minutes' spell after "grub," then back to the face of the shining coal. Heat, dust, and labor have made man and boy weary. No longer they work brilliantly. The sweat on their bodies is black and glittering as the lamplight flashes on them. Two or three more visits from the horse and the driver—who is now probably swearing instead of singing—until he suddenly says:

"Last car!"

Then, down tools, and out along the narrow tunnels horses, men, and boys are rushing towards the blue star.—Answers.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

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WEEKLY PEOPLE, Box 1576, NEW YORK

Protect yourself by registering your letter or sending money order.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1909.

Konsider the postage stamp, my son: its usefulness konsists in its ability to stick to one thing until it gets there.

—JOSH BILLINGS.

PATH-FINDER FLAGLER.

John H. Flagler, the head and front of the offending concern known as the tube-making end of the United States Steel Corporation, deserves credit as a "path-finder" for his class.

Mr. Flagler availed himself of the opportunity of a dinner tendered to him by his employes in McKeesport, Pa. to advance certain theories that are of peculiar interest in these days of universal unrest.

Mr. Flagler denounced the politicians. He spoke as one who knew from long experience. His experience with politicians was particularly in connection with the tariff. The tariff, Flagler found out, was manipulated by the politicians. These were Democrats and Republicans alike. The only thing they had in common was ignorance. The tariff was the joint product of their joint ignorance, seasoned by their status of politician.

It is the earmark of the practical man that he does not gather facts for the gathering's sake, like some old curiosity showman. The practical man gathers facts to enable him to draw a conclusion. Flagler draws.

The conclusion of Mr. Flagler is that "the tariff should be removed entirely from politics"—A pregnant conclusion.

Occasionally one hears in capitalist legislative halls the opinion that this or that measure should not be determined by political considerations; that it should be determined by high ethical principles. The opinion, though a confession of the low level on which "politics" moves, does not repudiate the politician. It but summons him to rise above himself. It proceeds from the principle "the politician you will always have with ye." Tube-making end of the Steel Trust Flagler's conclusion goes far beyond that. It amounts to a drastic revolution—nothing less drastic than the wiping out of the politician altogether, in so far as a tariff is concerned,—to begin with.

If tariff-making is to continue (Flagler says it shall); and if tariff-making is to be taken out of the hands of the politician (Flagler says it must); what else can the conclusion be but that that part of legislation—formerly falling within the province of the politician,—shall be taken from the politician and vested in—whom?—and vested in the Flagler class.

If tariff-making, why not also other branches of legislation? The tube-making end of the capitalist class evidently proposes a measure that shall be the entering wedge for others of kindred nature.

This is path-finding with a vengeance, and a very clean-cut path at that, Mr. Flagler would cut through the jungle. Already the direct capitalists' nomination scheme is cutting down the "political boss" in one State after another. The tube-making end of the capitalist class is sharpening, it would seem, the woodman's axe to cut down the product of the "political boss" itself, the politician—and leave legislation entirely and directly to be enacted in the private office of His Serene Highness the Capitalist, thus avoiding the present expensive and never wholly safe farce of elections.

John H. Flagler is a genius among path-finders.

The granting of the 900,000th patent by the Patent Office gives the "American Machinist" occasion to review the fate of inventors, closing with this pregnant sentence: "The patenting of even meritorious inventions **by those who have no means to exploit them** usually represents wasted effort and money of which the bare cost of the patent is frequently the smallest item." This sentence, which condenses a robust fact, is food for thorough chewing. Digested, it overthrows a number of false claims, dear to the heart of the pundits of capitalism.

RUSSIAN EXTRADITION.

Secretary Root's refusal to surrender the Russian revolutionist Christian Rudowitz to the Government of the Czar is, in a way, cause for congratulation. In another way, Secretary Root's decision may be, probably is, cause for increased popular alertness.

It is not unlikely that the Secretary's action was due greatly to a relaxation on the part of Russia itself in its pressure for the extradition of Rudowitz. There is ample reason to suspect that the Russian Government, warned by the rising tidal wave of indignation that demands the revocation of the extradition treaty with Russia, has found it advisable to "throw a tub to the whale," so to speak, and, by "letting up" in the case of Rudowitz, probably in the case of Pouren also, is seeking to lull into security the awakening sense of danger in America—expecting a later and more favorable opportunity to enforce the "sleepers" that lie cunningly imbedded in the present treaty, a treaty in which the wide awake sniffed danger from the start. One of the evidences of this purpose is to be found in the alacrity, manifested by some papers, that have long been under suspicion of being subsidized by St. Petersburg, to argue that, Secretary Root's decision "should put a quietus to the agitation for the abrogation of the extradition treaty with Russia." The argument with which these papers seek to back up their views with only renders their views all the more suspicious. They argue that the United States "should not be expected to place itself on a plane with Morocco by refusing to give Russia those facilities for apprehending her fugitive criminals which all civilized nations grant each other."

So far from descending to the plane of Morocco, the United States would rise from a plane, below even Morocco, to which the extradition treaty with Russia, lowers us.

It has been well pointed out that Queen Victoria, who lived at the time when the present extradition treaty with Russia was jammed through the Senate, could be murdered and her murderer could not be extradited from the United States; whereas the cunningly worded clauses of the treaty with Russia would compel the extradition of a revolutionist who, answering the Czar's bayonet thrusts with a bomb blew the gentleman up, would have to be surrendered. It has also been pointed out with a strong color of truth that the Russian treaty was a Standard Oil connivance—the price paid for Russian concessions to the Trust. It has furthermore been pointed out that Russia's is the only Government that dares, and whom we allow, to discriminate against our citizens in the matter of passports, and that, consequently, not the extradition treaty only should be abrogated, but all diplomatic intercourse broken off with a Government that presumes to treat us, not even like Moroccans, but like Hottentots.

The point gained through Secretary Root's decision must not be allowed to be lost a hundredfold by relaxing the agitation for, at least, the abrogation of an extradition treaty that is a badge of shame to our nation.

"DIRECT NOMINATIONS."

Gov. Hughes, together with the "interests" arrayed on his side and for whom he speaks, in favor of "direct nominations" on the one hand, and, on the other hand, Wm. Barnes, Jr., Raines and Wadsworth, together with the "interests" that oppose the move, find themselves in that peculiar tangle of argument that will ever be found to plague those who do not come out with what they really aim at—usually because ashamed to do so.

The custom has hitherto prevailed of nominations being made by conventions consisting of delegates. The direct nominations plan is to supersede nominations. The voters for delegates are themselves to vote for the candidate whom the delegates would otherwise nominate. The "direct nomination" plan would do away with the intermediary of a delegate, hence the name. Hughes is for the change; Barnes and others are against.

In favor of the change Hughes argues that it would do away with the political boss and promote democracy. Against the change the argument is that the change would destroy true democracy, that is, representative government: men coming together and discussing the merits of candidates would be more likely to make a wise choice than isolated voters, on the same principle that hundreds of thousands of men can not meet and legislate wisely.

Both are right and both are wrong, for the simple reason that neither side dares to proclaim what it is after, and both set up the mask of "democracy."

When the Wm. Barneses, Jr., come out in the panoply of paladins of "representative government," what they mean is the perpetuation of that sham "representative government" which enables a certain species of men to raise themselves into positions that hold the political fastnesses through which legislation, needed by the capitalist class, must flow. This species of men are the political bosses. Their function is to levy toll upon the capitalist.

When the Hugheses, pouter pigeonlike, strut upon the stage against "bosses," what they mean is not the abolition of the "boss." The "boss," they know, is an unavoidable being in class rule society. What they mean is the abolition of the expenses they now incur in the toll they must pay the political boss.

"Direct nominations" is a mask behind which the capitalist class seeks to retrench and economize. "Anti-direct nominations" is another mask behind which the political bosses seek to keep their jobs.

The agitation for "direct nominations" is not a political, or otherwise ethical move. It is nothing but a belated rumbling of the panic—a shrinkage of the earth crust of capitalism—a dead set to save expenses. No wonder the agitation is met with a counter agitation. The political bosses find themselves in the position of workingmen who are threatened with displacement by an improved machine which saves their wages for the employer.

WHAT IS PURE AND SIMPLEDOM?

A postal card, issued by the Pittsburg Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, informs its Pittsburg addressees as follows:

"Under our Constitution and By-Laws we are not allowed to endorse any candidate for a political office.

"But in case our Constitution and By-Laws permitted us to recommend and endorse candidates,

"We, the Brotherhood, would endorse "the candidacy of

"JOHN F. STEEL FOR MAYOR."

This Steel is a capitalist Mayor.

There are those who hold that a Union which excludes political discussion and participation is a "pure and simple" Union.

That the notion is an error is proved by the postal card quoted above. The notion, besides being erroneous, is harmful in the extreme.

A "pure and simple" Union is an organization that ignores the class struggle, or ignores the methods that the class struggle dictates for carrying it to successful issue.

The postal card, quoted above, is but one of the most recent evidences of the fact that, whatever regulation an economic organization may adopt against "politics," politics is so utterly inseparable from the organization that it will act politically, anyhow, as proved by the way the Painters and Decorators twist about. Seeing that politics is an unavoidable thing, it follows, furthermore, that the mere fact of openly admitting politics does not raise an economic organization above the quagmire of pure and simpledom.

A "pure and simple" Union may denounce politics; a pure and simple Union may not denounce politics yet "exclude it from consideration." As far as the subject of politics is concerned it is not the factor that determines the character of a Union, whether it is "pure and simple" or not. The determining factor is—**how** is politics looked upon, and this is, in turn, a consequence of the Union's clearness, or confusion, on the class struggle.

The class-conscious Union is an economic organization brought together for the purpose of overthrowing the capitalist system, and, consequently, so constructed as to fit the requirements of the case. Such a Union will seek to unify the working class on the political as well as on the economic field.

The "pure and simple" Union, being an error, has as many varieties as Error allows. One variety considers itself the brother of the employer, and will join him on the political field against other employers; this is the Gompers-Mitchell variety. Another variety denies that the employer is the brother of the employe, but, his mind being full of hot air, seeks to blow up the employer; this is the Anarchist variety. Between these two varieties there are many subvarieties, and all land into the contortions that the Pittsburg Painters and Decorators so graphically describe themselves in.

While Congress refuses to object to the demand that the Sherman Anti-Trust act be not stretched out of shape so as to be operative against the Unions, the identical Congress is dilly-dallying with a proposition to condemn and rescind the palpable violation of the Act by the President when he gave his express consent to the merger of the Steel Trust with the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company.

President Diaz of Mexico has stolen a march upon the Republican party of the United States. Under parliamentary government a party of usurpation can exist only by the light of a "party of opposition." There being no "party of opposition" in Mexico, Diaz has helped to start one against himself—the national Democratic party. By this act Diaz has forstalled what our own Republican party will have to do when the utter collapse of our own Democratic party will threaten to leave the Republicans without the farce of an "opposition."

TO THE WORKINGMEN OF PITTSBURG

What is happening now in Messina is but a reptition of an old tradition.

The old story had it that two monsters—Scylla and Charybdis—inhabited the straits, and, between themselves, no mariner escaped. The mariner who steered his bark safely from Scylla was engulfed by Charybdis; the mariner who succeeded in escaping Charybdis fell a prey to Scylla. That was the ancients' way of accounting for earthquakes and tidal waves.

Are you much, if any, in advance of the ancients?

In Pittsburg also, as in the rest of the land, there is a strait of Messina, through which you are bid to file next election day, flanked on either side by a modern Scylla and a modern Charybdis.

The names have changed, the thing has remained. One monster is named Steel, the other Magee.

The Steel monster sings the siren song of "respectability." The degree of its "respectability" is the exact gauge of the number of workingmen, workingwomen and working children that it has devoured. It is fat, and sleek, and ruddy, and "clean." Its fatness accounts for the hollow leanness of proletarian cheeks; its sleekness accounts for the haggardness of proletarian limbs; its ruddiness accounts for the pallor of proletarian countenances; its "cleanness" accounts for the squalor which is left the proletariat to live in. Every boast the Steel monster makes of "decency" is grafted upon a crime perpetrated upon the working class. The siren song of the Steel monster amounts to a song of praise for successful social deviltry. The couplets of that song only ring the changes on the virtues that produce the Harry Kendall Thaws as the choice and topmost pimple-flower on the brow of the monster Steel.

The Magee monster sings the siren song of "democracy." Its degree of "democracy" is the exact gauge of the depth of its desire to emulate the monster Steel. The Magee monster is rather haggard, and hungry and thirsty—not through unrequited toil the fruit whereof was plundered from it. It is haggard, and hungry and thirsty because it has not had its hands in the workers' pockets, nor its suckers in the workers blood veins to the extent of the monster Steel. The Magee monster aims at the same thing as the monster Steel but via a different road, the road of politics. It "democratically" demands a huge share of the plunder which the monster Steel wishes to keep, all to itself.

Between these two you are urged to file. Steer clear of the Magee monster and you will be turned to juicy mutton chops by the Steel monster; escape the Steel monster and you will land in the maw of the monster Magee.

Hatred for the one accompanied by love for the other spells in the end the same—YOUR UNDOING.

There is no escaping either by rushing into the arms of 'tother. Neither can be escaped without giving a wide berth to both by hitting both over the head.

The mariners of old labored under a disadvantage that you, workingmen of Pittsburg, do not labor under.

Scylla never told tales on Charybdis, Charybdis never talked out of school about Scylla. The mariner of those days might be excused if he knew no better. You are warned. The warners are your modern Scylla and Charybdis, the Steel and the Magee monsters themselves.

Loudly does the monster Steel hurl its accusations against the Magee monster. Through every scale of its Trust mail it howls "political corruption!" The charge, but too true, is an electric light that exposes both the charger and the charged. There can be no bribe-taking politician without there is bribe-giving capitalist. Briber and bribee—what's the odds?

The straits of Messina, flanked by Scylla and Charybdis, were not the only path through which to reach one sea from the other. Neither are the straits flanked by the Steel and Magee monsters the only route to travel from the seething, volcano-tossed sea of capitalism in Pittsburg.

Vote the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party—outflank thereby the Steel-Magee straits of disaster.

A vote for the Socialist Labor Party is the only vote that strikes both monsters. It is the only vote because that vote is a summons to the working class of your city, and all the land, to be done with politicianism; to organize in the revolutionary Unions of your class, and thereby, united upon the political as well as the economic field, to march upon the political fastness of the Steel-Magee combine, dislodge them, and take and hold the reins of industry for use and not for sale and profit.

The bribe-taker can never be overthrown so long as the bribe-giver is allowed to remain in possession. The bomb that blows up a Czar only crowns his Czar-succesor. The only act that can dethrone both the Czar and his successor is the blow at Czarism. By the same token the vote that downs one wing of the capital Usurper only raises the other. Neither can be voted down but by a vote that votes down both.

The monster Steel and the Magee monster can be hit only by the vote that hits both.

No trimming!

No reform!

One one immediate demand—the demand for the immediate surrender of the Capitalist monster, the two-headed monster, that in the straits of Pittsburg, is rendering life unsafe and progress impossible.

The only one-thing-at-a-time that will stead you at this election juncture is the pregnant S. L. P. ballot.

Fire that bomb one and all!

CHANCE FOR A JUDGE WRIGHT

Saloon Keeper Starts Boycott on Merchants.

Noblesville, Ind., January 29.—The boycotting of local merchants by the liberal element has begun here. A saloonkeeper who had been trading at a grocery store on credit called and paid his bill and said that he was done with the Noblesville merchants, who, he claimed, were instrumental in causing the local option election which put a stop to his business.

It is also said that the club which the liberal element is organizing has sent out statements to the local merchants in which they say that they will not patronize the home stores but will buy of the mail order houses and other "wet" cities. All the groceries except two have received notices.

One bartender said that if he had to have a quarter's worth of sugar he would pay his fare to Indianapolis to get it, which would make it cost him ninety cents.

HEALTH DESTROYING WORKSHOPS

VENTILATION AND SANITARY CONDITIONS SUCH AS TURN ESTABLISHMENTS INTO VERITABLE PEST HOLES.

Below is given an extract from the 1908 report of the New York Medical Inspector of Factories, C. T. Graham-Rogers. The disease-breeding and health-breaking conditions revealed therein as existing in the worshops of this State stand in a striking contrast to the efforts made by "benevolent" workers to stamp tuberculosis out of the homes of working people. It can be seen that something more radical than simple platitudes for better tenements is imperatively demanded. An international exhibition on the filth in which workers are compelled to labor would surely prove more instructive and illuminating as to the why and wherefore of tuberculosis than the exhibits we have been getting recently.

The report of the medical inspector here follows in part:

During the period covered by this report visits were made to establishments where the following industries were conducted:

Clothing, ladies' waists, woolens, white goods, artificial feathers and flowers, millinery, felt hats, straw hats, caps, laundries, printing, photo-engraving, lithographing, bookbinding, cigars, cigarettes, paper boxes, jute, metal stamping, furs, pearl buttons, alkalies, paris green, ultramarine blue, white lead, lead foil, galvanizing works, gypsum mills, rubber insulating, incandescent mantles, shoes, pumice grinding.

Ventilation.

The idea is prevalent that ventilation simply means the introduction of fresh air into a room and the removal of a corresponding volume of the impure air, and that sufficient windows is all that is necessary to accomplish this result. This belief ignores the fact that the fresh air must be heated and made humid. Ventilation, therefore, really means the introduction of pure, fresh air into a workroom and the removal of impure air without causing discomfort or any ill result to the employes, which requires that the fresh air introduced be properly warmed and made properly humid.

My investigation and tests have proven that in factories where natural means of ventilation, i. e., door, windows, transoms, shafts, ducts and skylights, or patent ventilators, are relied upon, in cool weather they are ineffective and do not provide proper or sufficient means of ventilation, and also that in many places, where extensive ventilating plants have been installed, they have not been properly arranged to do the work for which they were intended; and also that the use of illuminating gas, both for light and for commercial purposes, does much to vitiate the atmosphere and to render ineffective the means of ventilation in use.

Many manufacturing industries, owing to the use of alcohol, collodion, aniline, sulphur or acids, and the danger of poisoning, especially to the many young workers engaged, particularly require artificial means of ventilation in order to properly mitigate such danger. Among these industries are: incandescent mantles, artificial illumination; manufacturing processes; dust, escaping gases due to defective installation and defective plumbing, as well as odors and fumes entering the buildings from the street.

Body emanation, which tends to cling about the workers and render the air impure in their immediate vicinity, is mainly sulphuretted hydrogen, commonly known as crowd poison, and is most dangerous.

Illuminating gas is the chief means used in factories for artificial lighting. One ordinary gas jet throws off as much impurity as several persons. One authority states that as much CO_2 is produced by one gas jet as by three men, and as much heat as by five men. In some places there are several gas jets to each worker.

Where illuminating gas is used for purposes other than lighting, there is also danger of poisoning from carbon monoxide, which composes the larger part of illuminating gas, but is generated in large quantities in the gasoline motors used for power purposes. Hoods and piping should therefore be provided to carry off the products of combustion from all motors or apparatus using gas or gasoline.

Where illuminating gas is used for commercial purposes, or gasoline motors are installed, the danger of poisoning by the gas to which workers are subjected could undoubtedly be lessened if the department had authority to order that a notice be posted in all such places, warning of the dangerous nature of the gas, giving the symptoms of poisoning, and also certain suggestions as to the prevention and remedy; such notices to be in the language of the worker.

Bacteria in dust to be found upon dirty floors, escaping gas due to defects in plumbing and piping connections, and the gases and odors arising from unsanitary outdoor surroundings, are other main causes of impure air in factories. Even where artificial ventilation has been installed, they do much to decrease its effectiveness.

Certain industries were taken up specially and thoroughly inspected with a view to improving the ventilation therein. This was done because ventilation has an important bearing upon the question of pulmonary tuberculosis. I shall refer briefly to each industry so treated.

Clothing.

In the clothing or tailoring industry, ventilation is an important subject, owing to the large amount of illuminating gas used for commercial purposes, both for the patent pressing irons and the gas engines used for running air compressors. Many of these shops I found in old dwellings or tenements converted to factory use and in which no provisions were made for ventilation. They are really not adapted for factory use, and will continue to be a subject for remedial action unless more radical measures than at present are permitted and taken for their prevention.

Professor Glaisel has shown that constant working in close, illuminating gas atmosphere causes a condition of lethargy; hence the resort to stimulants, which is somewhat prevalent among tailors; and as many of them are young workers, there is the tendency to intemperance and deterioration. In these circumstances this can only be overcome by providing for such workers plenty of pure, fresh air through proper and sufficient means of ventilation.

Printing and Publishing.

The majority of the old time printing shops were in fairly well-lighted rooms, and the chief danger was from dust and lead poisoning. But with the advent of the typesetting machine the danger was increased, owing to the air being vitiated, not only by the irritating, poisonous fumes from the mteal pot in the machine, but also from the illuminating gas used to heat it. This is true also of the larger metal pots used in electrotyping rooms, and many of the large newspaper offices visited were found to have photo-engraving departments off the composing rooms, and the irritating acid and ether fumes arising from this work contaminated the air throughout, epecially where, as was often the case, ventilation

(Continued on page 5.)

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—The world seems to be going crazy!

UNCLE SAM—What about?

B. J.—You can't open a paper without your eye alights on the word "Socialism." It is "Socialism" here, "Socialism" there, "Socialism" everywhere.

U. S.—I should take that for a sign of increasing sanity.

B. J.—"Sanity!" There is something about you Socialists, I mean good fellows like you, that puzzles me.

U. S.—I may be able to unpuzzle you. What is it?

B. J.—You are so kind-hearted, yet so cruel. You mean to do the best for people, and you go about deliberately to do the world for them; you mean them to be happy, and you seek to insure their unhappiness.

U. S. (looks amused)—In what way?

B. J.—You think I am fooling. I am not. You want the workingmen to enjoy the beauties of the Socialist Republic. Now, I admit that the Socialist Republic must be the most enjoyable abode for man possible.

U. S.—If that is so, in what way are we Socialists encompassing the unhappiness of the people?

B. J.—I was just about to explain that. Now, it so happens that with all their troubles and miseries, the working class ARE contented. Their life is not a happy one, I admit that, too. Nevertheless, in order to reach that point where they will be enjoying the happiness of the Socialist Republic, it is, first of all, necessary to render them discontented with their present lot. Without you do that you couldn't get them to move.

U. S.—Granted!

B. J.—So that in order to reach the expected happiness of the Socialist Republic, you must begin by robbing them of their present happiness.

U. S.—"Present happiness"?

B. J.—Yes; that happiness that always attends content. And, then, suppose you Socialists do succeed in establishing the Socialist Republic, and along with it, all the joys that you expect. Will the game be worth the candie to these poor workingmen?

U. S.—I most assuredly think it would.

B. J.—Let's see! the higher the plane on which man stands, all the more sensitive is he. A fly has less feeling than a mouse, a mouse less than a monkey; a monkey less than a man. Man stands on the highest plane, but he has to pay dear for that by being subject to tortures that the lowly fly knows naught of. Raise the lowly workingmen to the giddy elevation of the citizenship of the Socialist Republic or Co-operative Commonwealth, and it will be to him as if you raised a fly from its present lack of sensitiveness, i. e., happiness. Which is why I say you Socialists mean to impart happiness to the masses, and only lay the ground for their greater unhappiness. You must admit this.

U. S.—All is not said by looking at one side of a medal.

B. J.—Is there another side to this medal?

U. S.—Very much so. Man in the Socialist Republic is more sensitive, consequently, will be subject to sorrow not dreamed of by him to-day; consequently will be unhappier. Therefore, it is wrong to work for the Socialist Republic. That's your argument?

B. J.—That is.

U. S.—Consequently, this must also follow: life at the stage of human development is infinitely more sensitive, consequently subject to pains not dreamed of by life at the stage of the fly development; therefore, we should wish to be flies and not men. That is your position. Now, how much further back the scale of development would you like man to go, so as to reach YOUR ideal state of happiness?

B. J. remains mute.

U. S.—Your silence is more eloquent than your speech. Yielding to the vanity of wishing to seem philosophic, you have taken a stand which, if it means anything, is an advocacy of Retrogression, of Bestiality. The arguments against Socialism are in seeming only. Socialism has all the trump cards.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

BUBBLES FROM THE SUNKEN WRECK; OR TRAUTY AND HIS ADVANCE POODLE'S EXPERIENCE EASTWARD HO!

I.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last week some one connected with the "wreck" came to Toledo and incidentally dropped in to (apparently) let me know that a mass meeting was to be held at a certain hall, where the speaker, Wm. Trautmann, would expound the aims and objects of Industrial Unionism. I immediately suggested that it would be proper to add, "without political action." Upon that suggestion the caller reminded me of a passage I had read in the address on "The Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World," page 30, lines 8 and 9.

From then on for nearly an hour explanations came thick and fast, fresh from "headquarters," even the smaller details of how the third clause came to be inserted in the preamble were not omitted.

It would make meat for The People were it not that the subject is somewhat stale and sufficiently thrashed out already. Besides, in reading last week's People, the answer to "F. E. P." sums up the whole frame of mind under which this fellow dwelt.

He was very anxious to read The People and asked me several times for it. I refused the request, telling him that folks like him could not learn anything from it.

To substantiate the answer referred to above, he stated he would probably return to Chicago and go to "work" at something else as he was tired of the whole affair.

Octave M. Held.

Toledo, O., January 26.

[The Letter-Box answer to F. E. P., Denver, Colo., referred to above was: "Recast the article. The mold in which it is cast is mistaken. Not one out of every ten of these folks who spout against political action and coquet with physical force is dangerous. They know pure and simple bombism is impossible. S. L. P. literature has made the point clear beyond dispute. What's the matter with these people is that they are tired out, and want easy jobs: don't want to say so; and take up physical force merely as a fig leaf to hide their nakedness."]

II.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last Sunday I learned accidentally that Trautmann was in this city to deliver an address that evening on Industrial Unionism. I was curious what he could have to say and went to the meeting. It was annbunced for 8 p. m. I arrived at 8.45 and found the meeting was over. A fellow who looked like a squirt approached me and proceeded to impart to me the information that he was Trautmann's "advance agent" (he looked it); that "there is but one I. W. W., Trautmann's"; that "a large membership is paying dues to him"; that he was "organizing hundreds of locals every month"; that the "Bulletin is prospering and coming out regularly every week." I found it hard to hold my face, not having received the "Bulletin" for over five weeks; but I liked to hear how far the "advance agent" would go. I got tired at last and told him good-bye. He then buttonholed somebody else and started "posting" him.

I. W. W. Man.

Buffalo, January 27.

S. P. STRUGGLES WITH PRIVATELYN OWNED PAPERS' AGENTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Comrade Gillhaus was here and had a very successful meeting in the Court House. Had it not been for the inclement weather he would have had a rousing and full house, for he was well advertised and most all Socialists were in attendance. He presented some fine "goods" for the S. P. men to ponder, and he is an excellent speaker. Our national committeeman also attended this meeting.

We have had some hot stuff explode at our meeting recently due principally to the Unity resolution. Our state secretary refused to act upon it. We thereupon hit upon another idea. A motion was made and seconded that our local secretary be instructed to furnish copies of the resolution direct to the different locals in the state. When this motion was put it raised considerable unrest owing to the fact that we had in our midst some of the New York "Call" staff, who had many followers. The motion met its "Waterloo."

However, at the next meeting it developed that some of our comrades had voted for the resolution and had never heard it read. Upon this error it was necessary to reconsider all previous action. Our secretary was instructed to have the original resolution re-submitted for final action. This was done, and then it was carried with very little opposition on January 23. It will now go before the state locals and then come up before the state convention, where it is in a fair way to triumph on February 27.

Ferd. Hulskamp.

Indianapolis, Ind., January 23.

DISTRIBUTE THE N.E.C. ADDRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The recent "Address" issued by the N. E. C. of the S. L. P., should be read by every member of the Socialist party. It is full of of good points, and now is an opportune time to drive them home.

There is too much blind prejudice among some Socialist party members against the Socialist Labor Party. Alfred Sanftleben, a sincere Socialist writer and translator, tells in his pamphlet "Appreciations," of an S. P. member who denounced it as traitorous for a member of his organization to attend the lectures of Daniel De Leon at the time De Leon was in Los Angeles. This same S. P. man did not know that De Leon was to speak before the Socialist party, but he found him there. He got so interested in De Leon's lecture that he not only applauded the speaker, but scrambled to shake hands with De Leon at the close of the lecture.

Lately, quite a number of S. P. members have been attending the lectures of Section Los Angeles, S. L. P., and we have had some of their speakers occupy our platform. Rev. Nichols said he never so thoroughly enjoyed a lecture and acknowledged he had learned more from the short speeches of S. L. P. men than he had learned in his previous experience. Rev. Livingston said about the same, and members of the Socialist party are now studying the literature of the S. L. P.

As one S. P. man expressed himself, "I was led to believe that the S. L. P. were a degenerate, dwindling bunch of fanatics, but I see now they are teaching good philosophy, and sound economics, and the S. P. will have to come to the S. L. P. position or become reactionary. S.

Los Angeles, Cal., January 19.

THE S. P. IS WRONG AND THE S. L. P. RIGHT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The enclosed is a copy of a letter I sent to J. Mahlon Barnes, national secretary of the Socialist party.

D. B. Moore.

Guthrie, Okla., January 14.

(Enclosure.)

Granite, Okla.,
January 14, 1909.

J. Mahlon Barnes,
180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade:—

The Weekly Bulletin continues to make its weekly visits to my address, and affords me pastime, as I like to keep "tab" on the S. P. and its heterogeneous membership. I have severed my relations and all my affiliations with said party; the reason thereof is the mission of this epistle. But before dismissing The Bulletin I assure you that I shall from now on miss its "tender call," for I know you can not be kind enough to send it to one so cruel and inhuman who leaves the organization.

But allow me to explain. My conception of Socialism is no longer in agreement with the tactics and program of the Socialist party. I believe that one of the cardinal principles underlying the Socialist philosophy to be a historical growth in conformity with the natural course of social evolution. In keeping abreast with economic development the S. P., in my judgment, has dismally failed. The party has affirmed the wrong principle that political action is all-sufficient to accomplish the Social Revolution ever since its inception, which principle it arose in obedience to. Such a political structure can not rise above the principle from which it derived its origin. The pure and simple political law of its existence makes it impotent to overthrow the capitalist system. The political movement of Socialism and the economic movement are both absolutely essential to emancipate the proletariat from wage slavery. The capitalist system will remain safe so long as the proletariat is not organized in a class-conscious revolutionary union.

On the fundamental issue of unionism, the S. P. is rotten to the core. Those who would not waste their time and energy should withdraw from it. It can not advance the economic welfare of the working class. For those, who have elements of soundness, to remain in it can only retard the "conditions that doom the false political structure to decline and fall." No political party is worthy the name of Socialist that does not recognize the usefulness and necessity of the industrial form of organization.

Since its late national convention the S. P. is no longer an international Socialist party. There the party repudiated the international position, upon both Immigration and Economic Organization and rejected the overtures for Socialist Unity.

From now on, all means in my power shall be directed in the propaganda of the Socialist Labor Party, since I recognize it to be much superior to the S. P. for the achievement of the emancipation of the proletariat. This achievement is my only object in view.

Yours for the S. L. P.,
D. P. Moore.

SOME MORE ON KEIR HARDIE AND THINGS ENGLISH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I note with disgust the answers made by Keir Hardie at Boston in answer to questions, published in the Daily People of January 21. Keir Hardie, whose visit to America was so welcomed by the capitalist class, has again proved to my mind that he is prepared to sink all honesty and honor for the laudation of himself and the alleged Labor Party. Sufficient to say that his action is quite consistent with that of the I. L. P. in England of which he is a member. In my last letter I pointed out, what an "Independent" party the Labor Party was. Keir Hardie, answering the following question: "What is the attitude of the Labor Party towards Home Rule?", answered: "The Labor Party to a man are Home Rulers. We vote with the Irish and the Irish vote with us often." Let me say at once that Hardie knows that such is not the case. When William Walker stood as Labor Party candidate for Belfast (I believe Keir Hardie spoke for him, I am not certain). Walker repudiated Home Rule and stood for the continuance of British oppression in Ireland. Walker put that in his election address and he was supported by the majority of the Labor M. P.'s. That is the only instance where the Labor Party have pronounced anything on Home Rule, and in this, the only case, THEY WERE AGAINST IT, the reason being that they wanted voters to return their man.

Now, with reference to the Grayson incident. Keir Hardie has again dedeliberately misrepresented the facts. GRAYSON DID NOT BELONG TO THE PARLIAMENTARY LABOR PARTY. Yet Keir Hardie says they must have discipline in that organization. If Grayson did not belong to the Labor Party, why should they expect him to bow to their authority.

Hardie knows that Grayson's attitude was the best under those circumstances, and he, as a "Socialist," should have supported him. Hardie has always displayed a cowardly and craven spirit in Parliament. In the episode of the Featherstone massacre in 1893, where members of the working class were shot dead by the military, Keir Hardie when a day was set aside for a discussion on the matter, FAILED TO ATTEND, SO THAT HE DID NOT SPEAK IN BEHALF OF THE WORKING CLASS. A few months ago when the debate on the visit to Russia by "King" Edward, was proceeding, Keir Hardie used the word "atrocities" and he was asked to withdraw that word. He played the buffoon and then withdrew a word which was mild when consideration is given of the massacres the Bloody Czar had and did sanction. He withdrew because the Liberal Prime Minister said they would not be able to continue the debate. Keir Hardie, the "courageous," withdrew and sat down like a craven coward. When Grayson got up to speak, after the speaker of the House of Commons had given him the floor, Keir Hardie's colleague, the chairman of the Labor Party, Arthur Henderson, moved the closure against Grayson. This was by agreement with the Liberal Party. Glorious for a "working class" party.

Since then, Grayson, always denouncing the capitalist class, has said some nasty words about the Labor Party; and the tactics adopted by the "Socialist" M. P.'s have been deplorable, Philip Snowden being the principal offender, making as he has done a lying charge against Grayson, which was proven to be untrue by the publication of a bill paid by Grayson for food in the House of Commons. Hardie knows well what fakirs there are in his party, how well they manoeuvred him out of the chairmanship. He admitted agreements with the capitalist class yet he maintains that they are "Independent." It is a willful blinding of facts.

Only to-day, I had my mail from England and in one paper is a speech of James Ramsay MacDonald (Chairman of the I. L. P. and, secretary of the Labor Party) where this Liberal-cum Labor-cum "Socialist" says the "Liberal party program was Socialism." If such is the case why bother about Socialism? Can there be any better support given to the Liberal party. Can you wonder that in the "Socialist Review" MacDonald STATED A "SOCIALIST PARTY WOULD NOT BE ONE WHIT BETTER THAN A LABOR PARTY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. These are the kind of people Keir Hardie associates with, and says are "Socialists." Keir Hardie, whom I once did admire, has proved himself to be unworthy of the confidence of the working class. He is one of the finest mainstays of the capitalist class, living in England to-day, and therefore he seems to be liked by the capitalist class here.

Moses Baritz.

New York, Januay 27.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA WILL SEND PRESENTS FOR BAZAAR.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Our Philadelphia members of the Socialist Labor Party are hustling in good earnest to send a shipment of presents for the Daily People Bazaar. The splendid spirit of the comrades there can be seen from the enclosed communication just received from there.

A. Orange.

New York, January 27.

(Enclosure.)

January 25, 1909.

A. Orange.

Dear Comrade:—Your circular letter for benefit of fair, received via organizer. Decided at meeting to bring together presents to be sent over, on February 7. They will then be immediately shipped to you.

Frat. Yours,
A. Mullen, Sec.

Philadelphia, Pa.

LOUIS CHAMPEAU.

St. Paul, Minn., January 20.—Comrade Louis Champeau, a member of Section St. Paul, Socialist Labor Party, died at his home, 493 St. Peter street. He leaves a widow and two boys. Comrade L. Champeau's untimely death is due to the capitalist system; he was overworked. His death is a great loss to the Socialist movement, for he was an untiring worker for the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery. He was always ready to discuss the class struggle with his opponents, and he was always on hand with his forcible argument to show up the capitalist system, which drives the members of the working class into early graves.

Whereas, Section St. Paul, Socialist Labor Party, regrets the death of Comrade Louis Champeau, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we place this resolution on our minutes, and that we send a copy to the bereaved family, and our party press for publication.

Samuel Johnson,
Math. J. Cikanek,
Julius Jensen.
—Committee.

In ante-bellum days they put a slave on the block, stripped him, and exhibited his fine points, his muscularity and his breadth of back to prospective buyers. Nowadays the slave himself mounts the block, himself removes his garments, and gracefully revolves for the edification of the buyers who may be at hand. What other interpretation can be put upon the following advertisement which has for a week been appearing in one of the local papers:

"A DIFFERENT YOUNG MAN,

"—different in that he possesses many qualifications that are especially his own—seeks a clerical or executive position in any line; experienced in the ways of the world; understands advertising, system, legal and financial values; excellent business sense; master of office details; tactful and diplomatic; correspondent; confidential and right-hand man; executive clerk; office manager; estate supervisor; realty and mortgage expert; intellectual utility man for any business; refreshing and individual way of doing things; intellectual and business qualifications happily blended; moderate salary; age 23. —— ——, — St., —."

TEN CENT BOOKS.

Communist Manifesto.
Engles, Life Of.
No Compromise.
Socialism, What It Is.
Workinmen's Programme.

New York Labor News Company.
28 City Hall Place. New York.

HEALTH DESTROYING WORKSHOPS.

(Continued from page 4.)

was entirely neglected. Comparatively little effort had been made to remove the products of combustion and the irritating acid fumes in these offices, by means of hoods and pipes connecting the typesetting machines and metal pots with ducts or flues leading to the outer air; and in many places where this had been done the installation was ineffective, owing to neglect to conform to physical and mathematical laws. In some places exhaust fans were installed but were ineffective because of the bad draughts created; or where more than one was in use the work of one interfered with the work of the other.

Some plants were located in cellars that were totally unfit, especially where typesetting machines were used. In one such place electric accumulators were being charged, which added to the danger of poisoning.

Cigar Making.

This is an industry in which the workers in many factories are crowded in stuffy rooms. They are subject to the irritation deu to inhalation of tobacco dust, high temperature, high degree of humidity, and usually very little means for furnishing fresh air. These conditions, coupled with the fact that gas jets are usually lighted, serve to utterly vitiate the air.

The results of air tests made in this industry showed an alarming high percentage of impurities in the air, in some instances more than fifty parts of CO_2 in ten thousand volumes being found; and in places where windows were opened for a considerable length of time before tests were made, over twenty parts in ten thousand volumes. Many of the factories in this group are located in old buildings where the only means of heating is coal stoves. Therefore, ventilation therein becomes a complicated problem, for the fresh air introduced for ventilation must not only be heated but also rendered humid.

General Sanitation.

Sanitation is a broad subject embracing all questions pertaining to the public health. In the factory field it is limited to the questions relating to air supply, light, heat, humidity, cleanliness, water supply, sanitary conveniences, plumbing, diseases or poisonings incident to certain occupations, and the application of the principles of industrial hygiene.

While the Labor Law has quite a number of specific provisions relating to sanitation, it does not contain a broad code covering the whole subject properly. At times and in certain localities, local ordinances help out. It will be a subject of future effort on my part to draft the outlines of a complete sanitary code to form the basis of an amendment to the law, if deemed satisfactory.

Good drinking water is an essential to good health as ventilation. In many places visited there was no water supply at all; and in some the supply was contaminated and, therefore, a source of danger; and there were no warning signs to call attention to such danger.

I have found that in many tenant factories the vendors of food have stalls for the storage of food. This is unsanitary and tends to keep the place dirty and to render the air impure; but the department has no power under any section of the Labor Law to order the removal or abatement of such nuisances.

In many workrooms in tenant factory shops I have found soiled bedding, which is claimed to be used by the watchman, but in reality is used to convert the shop into lodging-houses at night. Such bedding is fertile ground for the lodgment of infectious and contagious disease and adds to the danger of fire.

Our law contains no provision under which the department is authorized specifically to order that factory floors be thoroughly cleansed. We have authority only to direct that walls and ceilings be cleaned and whitewashed or painted. In many industries, such as printing, electrotyping, paper boxes, clothing, tobacco, and cigar factories, the accumulated floor dirt contains elements of danger. There is great danger of disease or poisoning in this dust and dirt, and the impurities, organic and others, to be found therein, do much to increase the impurities in the air.

Bad plumbing and poor water-closets were met with every day, especially in tenant factories, and are probably the most widely prevalent evil. It is my impression that many tenement-houses and other dwellings have been turned into factories to evade the local laws or ordinances for the protection of persons dwelling therein. But a building unfit for ordinary habitation is certainly not fit for the housing of workers, who are there the greater part of the day.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

W. McC., STRATFORD, ONT.—A crisis could, to-day, be brought on at will by the financial interests of the land, without being in any way caused by over production, so-called. Over production, so-called, lay at bottom of former crises. With the last crisis over production had little to say.

"STUDENT," LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Now to the second question—

Surplus value is that new wealth that Labor yields over and above its own cost of sustenance. Under the system of wage slavery, the quantity of surplus value is measured by the difference between the total value of the wealth produced and the wages paid in its production—after the cost of the raw material and wear and tear has been deducted from the value of the product. The process is—1st, ascertain the total value of the product; 2nd, ascertain the cost of the raw material plus the amount of wear and tear; 3rd, deduct No. 2 from No. 1; 4th, ascertain the amount of wages paid; 5th, deduct No. 4 from the amount left after the 3rd operation. The residue is surplus value.

Next question next week.

D. B. M., GRANITE, OKLA.—Now to the last question—

Taxes are paid by the capitalist class out of that portion of the product of the working class which the working class never pockets, it being pilfered from him in shop, mine and field by the process of capitalist exploitation, which is wage slavery.

B. C., VANCOUVER, B. C.—Now to the second question—

The members of the Socialist Labor Party could accomplish more rapid work toward the Revolution if united with the Socialist party upon the International Congress principle of minority representation, based upon the other International Congress principles regarding the necessity of the economic organization and free immigration and emigration, as offered by the S. L. P. last year. United, on the contrary, upon the principle of individual absorption (that is, no minority representation) as invited to by the S. P., and upon the denial of the International Congress principles regarding immigration and unionism (that is, the principles adopted by the S. P. convention), the members of the S. L. P. would then be helplessly lashed to the wheels of the S. P. chariot which is running into the mire of politicianism. Such a unity so far from promoting, would incalculably interfere with the prospects of the Revolution.

Next question next week.

W. A. S., SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Now to the second question—

The question: "Will the S. L. P. men stay in the I. W. W. now the preamble has been altered, or try to re-alter it to its original draft?"—that question implies the impression that there is any I. W. W. in the hands of the element that altered the preamble. The impression is false. The meaning of what happened at the Chicago convention was clear to all who cared to see. It was the culmination of an intrigue, and a pretty corrupt one, to give a final stab to the I. W. W. idea, as a settling stab after those that had been administered to the I. W. W. by the Bush Temple pirates during the preceding ten months. Accordingly, all the members who cared to see repudiated, with various degrees of promptness, the Bush Temple set, which has since virtually gone out of existence. Even its organ has ceased to appear for nearly seven weeks. The I. W. W. Preamble remains intact in the hands of what survives of the organization, and the I. W. W. idea is thus preserved for better days.

Next question next week.

A. J., NEW YORK.—Keir Hardie was wrong. The circumstance that proletarians organize in a Union is no proof of their recognizing their class antagonism to the employer. Railroad owners and mine owners, both members of the capitalist class, have been known to organize against each other. Keir Hardie, however, expressly repudiates the class struggle.

A. B., GUTHRIE, OKLA.—"Economic determinism" is a new phrase. If it means anything it must mean the bent given to a class, or the member of a class, by his class interests. "Economic determinism" would then be the same as the "class struggle"—a principle that clarifies by establishing order in an otherwise chaotic looking state of things. It follows that "economic determinism" can not be extended to explain and justify the conduct of a cheat or any other slummist. Such a meaning would only increase the chaos. Every cheat has a different "economic determining" interest.

R. T., VANCOUVER, B. C.—Industrialism, like a barrel, consists not of any one thing, but of a number of things together, which, jointly, make up Industrial Unionism. An organization, that has the industrial form and yet either ignores or repudiates political action, is not an Industrial Union. Industrial Unionism is the completest expression of Organized Labor. That implies the recognition of the fact that political action is essential. The man that denies political action is either a police spy, or the dupe of a police spy. The Chicago Bush Temple outfit is outside the pale of Industrialism.

J. P., FERNDALE, WASH.—The last page or pages of correspondence is missing. Find 'em and send 'em.

G. J. S., SPARKS, NEV.—The "Communist Manifesto" is not too advanced for beginners if the beginners know history, at least approximately. Without such knowledge, the Manifesto will be obscure in many places. Read history. For Manifesto purposes, the Eugene Sue series of a "Proletarian Family" is first rate. The eight volumes now published furnish good material for a students' class to read systematically. In the measure the other volumes come out they should be read—and studied. The knower of history is a man many times older in knowledge than his years. Read history.

A. A. J., GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.—The delegate to the S. P. convention, who repeated with variations the Gompers calumny about capitalist politicians supporting the Daily People, was C. L. Furman of Brooklyn. On page 131 of the proceedings of the S. P. convention he is reported as saying: "Now then why set the first of January, 1909? Their paper is printed by an organization that is under the control of the New York police. They have a contract that expires on the first of January, 1909. They got possession of that publishing association through debts, and when the time comes it is either death or unity." Of course, every word in that passage is a lie of the whole cloth, obviously so.

H. O. F., LOUISVILLE, KY.—There is no such thing as "economic rent." Rent flows from society, not from land.

G. R., PATERSON, N. J.—"Protection," originally, or at first, is against the small capitalist. When the protected large capitalist feels strong enough and yet his flanks are harassed by smaller concerns, then he turns free trader. Free trade then shuts the door of competition in the smaller fellow's face. Hence Carnegie is now a free trader.

H. H., TERRE HAUTE, IND.—The passage is correct. Almost everywhere where the A. F. of L. is strong the S. P. vote went down.

J. A., Crestline, O.—However anti-Socialist a woman may be, her agitation in favor of woman's suffrage can not choose but "stir the animiles." The animiles do not fancy being stirred just now.

ALL OTHERS—Wait till next week.

W. G., PATERSON, N. J.; E. R. M., PITTSBURG, PA.; H. B., MILWAUKEE, WIS.; F. U., JERSEY CITY, N. J.; R. R. ROCHESTER, PA.; H. H. L., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; I. H., MANSFIELD, O.; C. P., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; D. R., FOREST PARK, ILL.; M. S., HARTFORD, CONN.; G. A., MONTCLAIR, COLO.; F. C. R., SHERIDAN, ARK.; H. L., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; J. A., NEWPORT, VA.—Matter received.

.. Antipatriotism ..

Celebrated address of Gustave Herve at the close of his trial for Anti-Militarist Activity, before the jury of La Seine.

An excellent answer to Capitalist Jingoism and capital exposition of the need of international unity of the working class.

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Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, Philip Courtenay,
144 Duchess Ave., London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

S. L. P. SECTIONS, TAKE NOTICE!

In accordance with Section I. of Article XI. of the National Constitution, I hereby submit the following resolution which has received the required number of seconds:

"Resolved, That Section 14 of Article XI. of the Party Constitution be amended by striking out the words "A member dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues shall not be admitted to membership except upon payment of six months' dues."

Amendments to the above resolution are in order until February 10, 1909.

Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

New York, January 5, 1909.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee, S. L. P., was held at national headquarters on Wednesday evening, January 27th. Members present: Schrafft, Ball, Butterworth, Lafferty, Malmberg, Rosenberg, Schwartz and Kihn. Absent: Deutsch, Hanlon, Hammer, Hall, Oatley and Gollerstepper. Absent with excuse: Lechner. Chairman, Butterworth.

Minutes of previous session adopted as read.

Financial Report from January 11th to 23rd; income, $32.50; expenditures, $80.85.

The committee on style of the constitution reported that the constitution has been prepared for press, and recommended that 3,000 copies be ordered. Moved by Rosenberg and seconded by Kihn "to adopt report of committee, and that 3,000 copies of the constitution be ordered printed." Carried.

Correspondence: From Sections Milwaukee, Wis.; Cleveland, O.; Providence, R. I., report on election of officers for the ensuing term. From Columbus, O., report of re-organization of Section. From Tacoma, Wash., and Houston, Tex., financial report for the last six months. From Spokane, Wash., regarding the suspension of M. W. Bennett. From the Washington S. E. C., reporting splendid condition of the Party in that State, and the condition of the S. P. there also; there being three factions of the S. P., each doing its best to destroy the others. From E. R. Markley, Pittsburg, Pa., reporting organization of a Section in New Brighton, Pa. From Philadelphia, Pa., reporting activity in that city, and requesting that De Leon be sent there to lecture in the near future. From J. Bobinsky, Chicago, Ill., requesting information regarding Party Press, and giving information of condition of the organization in Chicago. Answered and filed. Moved by Kihn and seconded by Lafferty "to endorse answer of the National Secretary." Carried. From Geo. E. Donkin, Toronto, Canada, regarding change of dates of De Leon's lectures in that city; the lectures will be held on February 20th and 21st. From S. L. P. of Canada, London, Canada, regarding De Leon's inability to lecture in London, and reporting the adoption of the Correspondence plan of organization and agitation. From Chris. Puckett, Sand Coulee, Mont., requesting information regarding organization of Sections in that State. From Illinois S. E. C. requesting that Gillhaus be sent to Jacksonville and Quincy, to agitate and organize. From Gillhaus, St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., reporting agitation and organization in both cities.

The minutes of the last session of the N. E. C. were read for the instruction of the Sub-Committee, the National Secretary was requested to make notes of all matters referred by the N. E. C. to be attended to by the Sub-Committee.

Adjourned.

Max Rosenberg, Secretary.

GILLHAUS TOUR WESTWARD.

Sections of the Socialist Labor Party will be notified by Gillhaus personally in advance of his arrival.

Kansas City, Mo.
St. Charles, Mo.
Jacksonville, Ill.
Quincy, Ill.
Peoria, Ill.
Chicago, Ill.
Milwaukee, Wis.
St. Paul, Minn.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Duluth, Minn.
Spokane, Wash.
Seattle, Wash.

Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

"The People" is the paper that you want. Straight and Truthful.

A CALL TO ACTION

That Should Be Heeded by One and All.

Our New York comrades are straining every nerve to make the coming Daily People Concert an unprecedented financial success. It is very necessary that the affair be such, as we are in pressing need of funds.

To our friends everywhere, we must say that there has been too much let up in the work of propaganda of late. Subscriptions are not up to the mark, and the Operating Fund does not make up for the loss in subscription revenue.

The progress of the Movement is to be measured by the thoroughness of our propaganda, and that in turn is determined by the number of subscriptions secured. Subscriptions are to be had—they are not to be picked up on the street, it is true, but the steady sub getters prove to us that effort along this line brings results. Join with those who hustle, and you will be surprised to see how easy it is to get "two or more."

If you will not, or cannot, join the propagandists, then we ask that you impose upon yourself a penalty by sending a donation to the Operating Fund. Get subs, or else help keep things going by sending your contribution.

In soliciting subs for the Weekly People you have the satisfaction of knowing that you are offering the best Socialist paper published. You have the satisfaction of knowing that you are benefiting the subscriber, and above all that you are extending the propaganda and supporting the Party's institutions.

Don't read this, and let it go at that. Let us have action, and at once. Get busy and send in subscriptions, or send something to the Operating Fund.

Do it now.

OPERATING FUND.

During the past week the following was contributed to this fund:

Max A. Goltz	1.00
H. Long, San Francisco, Cal.	1.50
A. C. Wirtz, Barstow, Cal.	2.00
J. W. Stewart, Tucson, Ariz.	1.00
W. H. Thomas, Rillton, Pa.	.50
Marxian Club, Ogden, Utah	1.00
Soc. Liedertafel, Milwaukee, Wis.	5.00
F. W. Bosshard, Moorehead, Minn.	5.00
E. F. Putnam, Lemoore, Cal.	1.75
C. Durner, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
Proceeds from bowling, per C. A. Luedecke, Rochester, N. Y.	2.25
Total	22.00
Previously acknowledged	3,487.52
Grand total	$3,509.52

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party in Virginia met in regular session January with Bader in the chair. Roll call: all present.

Minutes of previous meeting were adopted as read.

Correspondence: From Paul Augustine regarding local option and position of the S. L. P. From Mueller, Richmond, regarding lack of votes from Portsmouth district, also referring to campaign lists. From Paul Augustine, regarding Hossack matter, and from Schade, Newport News, with matters relating to suspension of Norfolk County by the late S. E. C.

The Auditing Committee reported and report was accepted.

Motion made and passed to hold special meeting to go over Norfolk County matter.

Motion made to instruct State Secretary to inform Section Richmond as to financial position of the S. E. C., and to ask them their opinion on counter proposition of Section Newport News.

The secretary was instructed to ask Section Newport News to elect a member for the S. E. C.

The financial report was then read and adopted.

Fred Buxton, Rec. Sec'y.

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SEND PRESENTS FOR DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL.

To Individual Members, Sections and Sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party.

Comrades:—

The Daily People is the greatest weapon of our movement, behind which we should put every ounce of force in our power, that we may forge its message in the minds of the working class of this country? The Socialist Labor Party of Greater New York will celebrate in annual spring festival for the benefit of the Daily People, by holding a concert and ball at Grand Central Palace on SUNDAY, February 21, 1909, the eve of Washington's Birthday.

The usual Bazaar and Fair will be held in conjunction with this affair and this is where we call upon you to do all you can in making it a big success. Whatever you may be able to produce yourself or by calling upon your wives, sisters and sweethearts who are talented with the needle or otherwise gifted in making objects for this purpose, the committee will do its best to dispose of the presents profitably for the benefit of the Daily People.

So, all together, comrades, and use your efforts in producing something yourself or call upon the women folks to exercise their talents in that direction.

All contributions and presents are to be sent to L. Abelson, 28 City Hall Place.

For the Entertainment Committee,
Section New York County, S.L.P.,
A. Orange, Secretary.

WHERE TICKETS CAN BE HAD FOR THE FESTIVAL.

The following is a list of places where tickets can be had for the Daily People Festival which will be held on SUNDAY, February 21, at Grand Central Palace.

New York:

Daily People Office, 28 City Hall Place.

Section Organizer's Office, 28 City Hall Place (top floor.)

Headquarters, Third, Sixth and Tenth Assembly Districts, 528 East Sixth street.

Headquarters, Fourth and Eighth Assembly Districts, 235 East Broadway.

Ninth and Eleventh Assembly Districts, Headquarters, 263 West Forty-second street (basement.)

At all business meetings of the Assembly Districts.

Brooklyn:

Section Kings County, Headquarters, 762 Broadway, near Flushing avenue.

LECTURES IN ST. LOUIS.

The Socialist Labor Party will give a series of lectures this winter at their headquarters, 1717 South Broadway, second floor, St. Louis. Lectures begin at 2:30 p. m.

February 7—Old and New Trades Unionism.

February 21—Reform or Revolution?

March 7—The Difference between the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor Party.

March 21—Does the Socialist party Represent the Interests of the Working Class?

Discussions after each lecture. Admission free.

LOS ANGELES ENTERTAINMENT.

On SATURDAY evening, February 6, there will be the regular monthly social taking place at S. L. P. Hall, 317 East Seventh street, Los Angeles, Cal. The "Man with the Hoe" will be present, and also the "Man with the Fiddle," as well as the "Lady with the Cake," and the "Girl Who Likes to Dance." Readers of The People are cordially invited to partake of the enjoyment. Admission is free.

BUFFALO LABOR LYCEUM LECTURES.

The following public lectures by Socialists and non-Socialists will be held under the auspices of the Labor Lyceum of Section Erie County, S. L. P., every Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock, at Florence Parlors, 527 Main street. An instructive general discussion follows each lecture. All readers of this paper are invited to attend and bring friends. Admission is free.

Schedule:

February 7.—Willard C. Vincent on "Modern Shop Practice and Its Relation to the Working Class."

February 14.—Leander A. Armstrong, on "Closed Shop or Open Shop—Which?"

February 21.—Dr. Thomas H. McKee on "Relation of Workingmen to the Social Evil."

February 28.—Boris Reinstein on "Slum Elements and Slum Tactics in a Revolutionary Movement."

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

BUSINESS NOTES

From time immemorial new thoughts and new ideas were never promulgated unless at a sacrifice to the propounders. Such is the case with the propagation of Socialism to-day. It means sacrifice, sacrifice, and nothing but sacrifice until our end is accomplished. Socialism cannot be propagated unless through the press. It has taken years of toil and sacrifice to make our Press, the Daily and Weekly People, the clear cut educator of revolutionary Socialism that it is to-day and it would be the height of folly to let up in your financial support at this late date. Collect all your force, all your energy to the support of our Press. Send us new subscribers; get the renewal of the old ones and if as a revolutionary Socialist you are unable to do either of these, contribute your mite to the Operating Fund. A Socialist's press must not die for want of support.

Those sending in two or more:—

A. Clayman, Buffalo, N. Y.	2
C. W. Peachy, London, England	2
F. A. Joss, Syracuse, N. Y.	4
J. Kundsin, Jamaica Plain, Mass.	3
B. J. Murray, Providence, R. I.	5
E. Brandt, Oxford, England	3
C. E. Warner, New Haven, Conn.	3
H. Ulbricht, Saginaw, Mich.	2
D. G. O'Hanrahan, Seattle, Wash.	4
Max Stern, Schenectady, N. Y.	2
John Kuhn, Paterson, N. J.	2
J. A. Leach, Phoenix, Ariz.	2
G. Renner, Jacksonville, Ill.	3
A. Gillhaus	4
Section Detroit, Mich.	3
H. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.	2
J. Isaack, Cincinnati, Ohio	3
Louis C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.	2
Fred Brown, Cleveland, Ohio	2

THE MOVEMENT ABROAD.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Socialist Party on January 8 addressed a manifesto to the organized workers, calling them to a series of meetings to be held upon the same day throughout Spain, for the purpose of forcing the government to put into effect the reforms promised the miners. These reforms include, among others, the eight-hour day; a minimum wage of 3½ pesetas; the abrogation of armed force in case of strikes; regulation of company stores; inspection of mines by inspectors of the Interstate of Social Reform; suppression of child and woman labor; and suppression of the practice of withholding wages.

HOLLAND.

A dispute is said to be on between the Marxist and the Revision wings of the party in Holland. Troelstra is said to have gone over to the Revisionists. The Marxists have founded a weekly paper, the "Tribune."

FRANCE.

The eight remaining workingmen who were imprisoned last summer after the Draveil and Villeneuve St. George affair, have at last been set free, after repeated demonstrations in their favor. At the Tivoli Vaux-Hall, Paris, a mass meeting of 6,000 celebrated their release.

AUSTRALIA.

Tom Mann, the Australian Laborite who parades under Socialist colors, has got himself spectacularly arrested in a strike at the Broken Hill Proprietary Mine, New South Wales.

ATTENTION, HARTFORD, CONN.

On SUNDAY, February 7, 3 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 34 Elm street, M. Ruther of Holyoke, Mass., will deliver a lecture on the recent message of the President.

All are welcome. Admission free.

Organizer.

SECTION HARTFORD'S NEW OFFICERS.

Section Hartford, Conn., S. L. P., at its semi-annual meeting, held on January 13, elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Fred Fellermann Organizer-Treasurer; Frank Knotek, Fin. Secretary; Louis Messler, Rec. Secretary; Jac. Breuer, Librarian and Agent for the Party Press.

A complete committee was also elected to manage the affairs of headquarters.

During the preceding month discussion meetings have been regularly held every Sunday afternoon from 4 to 6 at the club rooms, and have proved to be quite interesting and therefore will be carried on in the future.

The readers of the Party Press and sympathizers in general should avail themselves of the opportunity and be present at the stated hour, either to learn something by listening to the various arguments, or to give others the benefit of their views upon topics under discussion.

No admission fee. All are welcome.

Organizer.

Something good for our German reading comrades and friends.

"DER TRUNKENBOLD"
(The Drunkard.)
Ein Drama aus dem Proletarierleben in 1 Akt.
Von Richard Koeppel.

Instructive. Interesting. Entertaining.

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FRAUD OF MONARCHY.

Some Old Reasons Against Political Autocracy, Now as Cogent Against Industrial Kingship.

But, after all, what is this metaphor called a crown, or rather what is monarchy? Is it a thing, or is it a name, or is it a fraud? Is it a "contrivance of human wisdom," or of human craft to obtain money from a nation under specious pretences? Is it a thing necessary to a nation? If it is, in what does that necessity consist, what services does it perform, what is its business, and what are its merits?

Does the virtue consist in the metaphor or in the man? Doth the goldsmith that makes the crown, make the virtue also? Doth it operate like Fortunatus's wishing cap or Harlequin's wooden sword? Doth it make a man a conjuror? In fine, what is it? It appears to be a something going much out of fashion, falling into ridicule, and rejected in some countries both as unnecessary and expensive. . . .

If monarchy is a useless thing, why is it kept up anywhere? and if a necessary thing, how can it be dispensed with? That civil government is necessary, all civilized nations will agree; but civil government is Republican Government.

All that part of the government of England which begins with the office of constable, and proceeds through the department of magistrate, quarter sessions, and general assize, including trial by jury, is Republican government. Nothing of monarchy appears in any part of it, except in the name which William the Conqueror imposed upon the English, that of obliging them to call him "Their Sovereign Lord the King."

It is easy to conceive that a band of interested men, such as placemen, pensioners, lords of the bedchamber, lords of the kitchen, lords of the necessary house, and the Lord knows what besides, can find as many reasons for monarchy as their salaries, paid at the expense of the country, amount to; but if I ask the farmer, the manufacturer, the merchant, the tradesman, and down through all the occupations of life to the common laborer, what service monarchy is, he believes it is something like a sinecure.—Thomas Paine.

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EMINENT ARTISTS WILL ASSIST
TICKETS (*Admitting One*) 25c. HAT CHECKS 10c.
Cinemetograph Exhibition to follow Concert. Ball at 8 P. M.

THE LECTURE COURSE IN MANNERCHOR HALL.

The course of free lectures now being held at Arlington Hall, under the auspices of Section New York County, S. L. P., will, after the next meeting, on WEDNESDAY evening, February 3, continue in another hall in Yorkville.

The name of the hall is Mannerchor Hall, and the address, 203 East Fifty-sixth street, near Third avenue, Manhattan.

The dates and subjects of lectures at the new place are as follows:

MONDAY, February 8, 8 p. m. "Pure and Simple Trade Unionism and Pure and Simple Parliamentarism." Lecturer, Abraham Levine.

TUESDAY, February 16, 8 p. m. "Origin of Christianity." Lecturer, Abraham Levine.

TUESDAY, February 23, 8 p. m. Subject: "Are Things Improving or Getting Worse." Lecturer, Daniel De Leon.

MONDAY, March 1, 8 p. m. Subject; "Some Objections to Socialism." Lecturer, Daniel De Leon.

Lectures begin promptly at 8 p. m.

Questions pertaining to the subjects are welcome and will be answered by the lecturer.

Lecture Committee.

PRESENTS RECEIVED FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR.

Presents for the Bazaar and Fair to be held on Sunday, February 21, at Grand Central Palace, are coming slowly but surely. We herewith acknowledge receipt of presents just come in.

We hope that others will follow the good example set by the below donors and let us have their little mite so as to swell the collection of gifts that will be needed and that will be made good use of.

Misses Annie and Rose Epstein, city, two fine wicker baskets, six pairs of ladies' crochet slippers, fancy baby-sack, bunch of hand-made flowers; I. Slonimsky, city, two boxes of lilac toilet soap, large bottle of cologne, box of tooth powder, bottle of Alaska balm, and box of toilet articles; E. J. Morin, Duluth, Minn., handsome linen side board cover; J. Ungar, city, two fine leather cigar-cases, four ladies' belts; E. Brodsky, Brooklyn, N. Y., two wicker baskets, two bottles of cologne.

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28 City Hall Place, N. Y.

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The bronze button at 50 cents.

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